The Mining Journal
RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 873---Vol. XXII.] LONDON, SATURDAY. MAY 15, 1852. [Price 6d.

SHARES IN VALUABLE LEAD MINES, SOUTH WALES.
Held under the Crown, promising good Investments for Capital. 1

MR. C. WARTON is instructed by the Directors, pursuant to the rules of the companies, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Monday, the 17th May, at Twelve o'clock, in 44 lots, ONE HUNDRED FORFEITED SHARES in the ESGAIR LLEE MINING COMPANY, upon which £6 per share has been paid; and SIX HUNDRED and EIGHTY FIVE FORFEITED SHARES in the SOUTH WALES MINES, consisting of Bodcoll, Dolwen, &c., upon which £2 5s. per share has been paid; both mines are situated near Aberystwith and Devil's Bridge, county of Cardigan—an excellent mining district.

Particulars may be had at the Mart; of J. A. Joseph, Esq., 3, Sise-lane; T. P. Thomas, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street; James Stride, Esq., Jamaica Coffee-house; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle-street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

MR. H. M. PARTRIDGE will SELL, by AUCTION, at the Westgate Inn, in the town of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, the undermentioned valuable LANDED and MINERAL PROPERTY, situate in the parish of MONYTHUSLOYNE, in the county of MONMOUTH, within half a mile of the works at Abercarne, and very conveniently situate within a short distance of the tram-roads, the canal and the turnpike-road from Abercarne to Newport, in the following lots:—

LOT I.—All that FARM and LANDS, with convenient FARM-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, called Sych Pant and Caid-pen-rhiw Darren, containing about 61 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Phillips, as tenant thereof. 2

LOT II.—All those pieces or parcels of land called Caid-dwn-bach, containing about 14 acres, in the occupation of Thomas Elias, as tenant thereof.

The above estates are copyhold of the Manor of Abercarne, and the whole of the minerals under them are unworked.

To view the respective properties, apply to the respective tenants, or to Mr. Rees Edward Rees, of Pantrhiwgoch, near Castletown; and for further particulars, and to treat, to the auctioneer, or to Messrs. Prothero and Fox, solicitors, Newport.

SALE OF DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, AND VALUABLE MANORIAL COAL FIELD, IN LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE.

MR. LLOYD has much satisfaction in announcing that Vere Fane, Esq., trustee to the "Cottingham or Little Neston Estate," has instructed him to sub-mit for SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at One for Two o'clock P.M., punctually, at the Royal Hotel, in CHESTER, subject to conditions, the remaining portion, comprehending upwards of SIXTY STATUTE ACRES, of 3

"THE COTTINGHAM OR LITTLE NESTON ESTATE,"

(The bulk having been sold at Parkgate in August last), situate in and about Little Neston, Great Weston, and Parkgate, in the county of Chester, in NINE LOTS, and in the following order:—

Lot 1.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Flat Heath," measuring 5a. 2r. 29p.

2.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Wood Park," and PLANTATIONS, measuring 12a. 1r.

3.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Great Hall Field," measuring 15a. 3r. 29p.

4.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Vicar's Hey," measuring 5a. 3r. 15p.

5.—THREE COTTAGES and GARDENS, with a detached piece of LAND, in Little Neston, measuring 1r. 20p.

6.—A genteel HOUSE or COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with Garden, Lawn, and Orchard, in Little Neston, measuring 3r. 32p.

7.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Great or Big Wood Field," measuring 15a. 1r. 34p., including minerals to the depth of 20 feet, but not more.

8.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Bank Heys," measuring 5a. 1r. 35p., including minerals to the depth of 20 feet, but not more.

All the foregoing Lots possess the advantage of capital sites for building purposes, as they adjoin most excellent roads, command splendid and varied views, and are within a very easy distance of Chester and Liverpool.

9.—The OLD COLLIERY BANKS, with the MACHINE-HOUSE, LIME KILN, and SMITHY, measuring 4a. 3r. 14p. The NEW COLLIERY and BANK, measuring 2a. 15p. Together with the entirety of all BEDS and SEAMS of COAL, and other MINERALS (not being Royal minerals) within or under and at a depth of 20 feet or more below the surface of Lots 7 and 8.

And the UNDIVIDED TWO-FIFTH PARTS of the MANOR, or reputed Manor, of LITTLE NESTON, and the WASTES thereof (the remaining three-fifths being the estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury): together with the BEDS and SEAMS of COAL and other MINERALS (not being Royal minerals) within or under the same.

The Colliery is most eligibly situated on the banks of the estuary of the River Dee, thereby affording a facility for the transit of coal by sea to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the English and Welsh coasts. The Manorial Coal-field especially deserves the attention of capitalists, as from its great extent and proximity to the proposed Parkgate, Birkenhead, and Cheshire Junction Railway, for which a bill is now before Parliament, promoted by the London and North-Western Railway Company, in conjunction with the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, and intended to be an independent line from Chester to Birkenhead, *vid* Neston and Parkgate, a siding might, at a trifling outlay, be constructed (which the railway company might very judiciously be disposed to construct at their own expense) to connect it with the main line, by which the transit of coal to the thriving town of Birkenhead may be accomplished in a few minutes, while the consumption and requirements of so populous a district must necessarily ensure a continued and uninterrupted demand. The supply being most abundant, in seams of 2, 5, 6, and 7 feet respectively, may be easily rendered available. The quality of the coal is excellent, and it is held in the highest estimation, and has a preference over other coal now being consumed in Birkenhead and the locality.

Plans and particulars may be had from Messrs. Lumley, Nicholl, and Smyth, solicitors, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, and John Williams, Esq., solicitor, 5, Furnival's Inn, London; Messrs. Potts, Brown, and Potts, solicitors, Chester; at the principal hotels in Chester, Parkgate, and Neston; at the *Mercury* office, Liverpool; the *Courier* office, Manchester; and at the office of the Auctioneer, Park-place, Ruthin.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
MINERAL COURT MINE AND MATERIALS, 4

Situate in the parish of ST. STEPHENS, within five miles of St. Austell, a rich mineral district. The MATERIALS consist of 1 PUMPING ENGINE, of 30-inch cylinder, with boiler, 9 tons (nearly new), 1 STAMPING ENGINE, of 18-inch cylinder, with axle, frames, and 18-heads attached, and 2 boilers, 40 fathoms of 10-inch pitwork, and 8 fms. of 8-inch pitwork, 3 horse whims, with ropes, kibbles, &c., 1 18-feet WATER WHEEL, 3 feet breast, with axle, frames, and 6-heads attached; also several tin frames, kieves, buddies, &c., together with sundry sheds, iron, timber, &c.

For a view of the same, apply to Capt. Dale, on the mine; and for further particulars to Capt. Wm. Richards, Redruth.—Dated May 4, 1852.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS. 5

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the absolute FREEHOLD and INHERITANCE of STRONG MINERAL GROUND, abounding in undoubted indications of the presence of COPPER, SULPHUR, and IRON ORES, of very superior quality. The land adjoins a good turnpike road, which leads to a shipping port only five miles distant. There is abundance of water-power on the premises for working the mines. It is seldom that so favourable an opportunity is offered to the enterprising capitalist.—For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Rawson, mining agent, Carnarvon, North Wales.

NESS COLLIERY, CHESHIRE. 6

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for any number of years, this well-established COLLIERY, abounding with excellent COAL and FIRE BRICK CLAY, is situate on the banks of the DEE, with a good shipping pier, near to Neston and Parkgate, from whence a railway to join the Birkenhead and Chester line is about to be constructed. It will be let on moderate terms to any spirited individual or company, with extensive LIME and BRICK-WORKS, and the BEDS and SEAMS of COAL lying under an extensive field on the rise side of the workings.

This field has been partially opened, and satisfactorily proved by borings, approved and recommended by the late Mr. Buddle, and other coal viewers, as a promising plant.

The engines, machinery, and colliery stock of every description, belonging to the present Company (who wish to retire), may be taken at a valuation, or let at a fixed rent, until more modern engines and machinery can be erected.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. William Stewart, of Puddington; or Mr. Gregory, of Ness Colliery, who will give every information to parties desirous to contract.—Ness Colliery, May 3, 1852.

STEAM COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET—also, a BITUMINOUS COAL-FIELD: outlay of capital moderate.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. Price Struvé, C.E., Swansea, Glamorganshire. 7

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 8

THE PATENT OFFICE AND DESIGNS REGISTRY,
No. 156, STRAND (removed from 210), *LONDON*.

INVENTORS will receive (gratis), on application, the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION, detailing the eligible course for PROTECTION of INVENTIONS and DESIGNS, with Reduced Scale of Fees. 9

Messrs. F. W. CAMPIN and CO. offer their services, and the benefit of many years experience in SECURING PATENTS and REGISTRATIONS OF DESIGNS, with due regard to VALIDITY, economy, and dispatch—assisted by scientific men of repute.

Application personally, or by letter, to F. W. Campin and Co., No. 156, Strand (removed from 210), London.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—British and Foreign—and not being a *dealer*, transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Mines pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum. 10

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Wheal Edward, Wheal May, Wheal Langford, Hingston Down, Wheal Arthur, West Caradon, Colonial Gold, Nonveau Monde, South Tamar, Wood Mine, Clive, Silver Valley, Crebor, New East Crowndale, Great Wheal Baddern, East Boringdon, Wheal Brewer, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Golden, Okel Tor, Great Bryn Consols, Wheal Surprise, North Fowey Consols, Bedford United.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to buy or sell in such mines as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—May 14.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:— 11

West Caradon	Treviskey	Merilyn
South Caradon	South Frances	South Basset
Bedford United	South Tolgus	Mary Anne
Tremayne	Alfred Consols	St. John del Rey
West Providence	Trumpet Consols	Cobre

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Clive	West Alfred Consols	Cook's Kitchen
Vale of Fowey	Trelawny	Cupid
Kilbricken	Treleigh	Santiago
Wheal Harriett	South Tamar	Copiapo
Cubert	Hingston Down	United Mexican

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER,
No. 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY and MINING SHARES, &c.—Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:— 12

Condurrow	Trevena	Sidney Godolphin
West Providence	Castle Dinas	Spearne Consols
Levant	Wheal Edward	Wheal Catherine
Wheal Seton	Wheal Surprise	Wood Mine
Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Hamlyn	Cook's Kitchen
Carvannal	West Devon Consols	East Black Craig
Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Beacon	Black Craig
Rocks & Treverbyn	Okel Tor	Bridford Consols
Great Wh. Baddern	West Stray Park	North Pool
Unity Consols	South Condurrow	Carn Brea
Wheal Anne	Alfred Consols	Wheal Lemon
Wheal Golden	Wheal Gill—Lewis	East Wh. Rashleigh

MR. RICHARD GREENWOOD, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND MINE SHAREBROKER, 13

Begs to return his warmest thanks for the very liberal support that has been conferred upon him since his commencing the above profession; and in doing so, gratefully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his Office from his residence, Pydar-street, to more convenient premises, PRINCESS-STREET, lately occupied by the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, where he intends carrying on his business in future; and hopes, by strict attention and confidence in all transactions committed to him, to merit a continuance of the same.

Mr. GREENWOOD has FOR SALE some SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES in CORNWALL—MINES INSPECTED, and faithful REPORTS returned, by some of the most practical agents in the county.

Mining Office, Princess-street, Truro, May 14, 1852.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for. 14

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,
1, *CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.*

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES. 15

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

*** Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, 16
JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL.

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheal Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London. 17

MINES.—JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO. have on SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of CORNWALL and WALES—to pay the buyer from 20 to 25 per cent. They have also SHARES in MINES fast approaching to dividend-paying concerns, which, at present prices, they can recommend to capitalists as safe and lucrative investments.—Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839. 18

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, Austinfriars, London.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person. 19

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state. T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter. 20

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal May, South Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MINING INVESTMENT.—MOLYNEUX AND CO., No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, have constantly ON SALE, and OFFER their SERVICES for PURCHASE of, all CORNISH and DEVON MINING SHARES, and in all GOLD COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trebell Consols, Great Wheal Tonkin, Wheal Fortune, and other prosperous mines. 21

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, No. 6, HAYMARKET, PALL-MALL, LONDON, continue to NEGOCIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. OFFER their SERVICES to CAPITALISTS with every confidence, in the SELECTION of MINES for INVESTMENT—their long and intimate acquaintance with the best mining districts, coupled with the establishment of agents throughout Cornwall and Devon, give them many advantages in having correct and authentic information of the character and value of mining property. 22

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, paying 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon the current value of shares.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. 23
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER-PIPES. *OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON.* 24

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.* 25

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of PIG and BAR-IRON CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow. 26

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.
N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished. 27

CARADON WOOD LEAD MINE.—COPIES of a REPORT on the PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS of this valuable LEAD MINE may be had on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle street, London. 28

WHEAL FANNY (Lead Mine),—COPIES of a REPORT on the present position and prospects of this valuable MINE, may be obtained on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle-street, London. 29

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES, 28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.* 30

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 17, EXCHANGE-ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.* 31

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER, *No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.* 32

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a PARTNER, to bring from £5000 to £10,000 into a WELL-ESTABLISHED CONCERN, producing an ARTICLE of GENERAL CONSUMPTION, and in great demand. Particular references will be given and required.—Apply to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearse, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London. 33

TO COLLIERY AGENTS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, an active and experienced PERSON to take CHARGE of the WORKINGS of a COLLIERY in the MIDLAND COUNTIES, subject to the directions of a viewer. He must be thoroughly conversant with ventilation and the general duties of an underground agent, and produce satisfactory testimonials as to capability and character from his late employer.—Application to be made to Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, colliery viewer, Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 34

WANTED,—A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, to proceed with a party of Gentlemen to the AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS: he must be prepared to pay his passage, and if with £50 to spare, the better. Any enterprising young man, possessing suitable qualifications, will find this an excellent opportunity, as he will receive unusual advantages.—Address, in the first place, to "Z. A.," 36, Old Compton-street, Soho. 35

WANTED,—A PERSON to JOIN in a COKEING COAL COLLIERY, of the first quality, who can command £2000 or £3000. The colliery will be situate on the side of a conveyance to the port of Newport, Monmouthshire; also, the coke or coal can be conveyed along the loop line to the Midland Counties, Birmingham, &c., at nearly half the distance it is now brought down from the north of England.—Address "A. B.," care of the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, when full particulars will be furnished by the advertiser. 36

WANTED,—NEW or SECOND-HAND, for the HAYTOR CONSOLS MINES, a 40-horse STEAM-ENGINE, adapted for PUMPING and WINDING.—Also, a WATER WHEEL, 40 feet diameter, and 3½-feet breast, with 24 stamp-heads attached.—Apply to Mr. George Bennetts, Ilsington, near Bovey Tracey, Devon; or to "A. B.," 4, John-street, Oxford-street, London. 37

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—A good 14-horse power High Pressure STEAM-ENGINE, with TUBULAR BOILER and FITTINGS, complete, delivered in Gloucester. A Beam Engine would be preferred.—Apply to Messrs. John M. Butt and Co., engineers, &c., Kingsholm Iron-Works, Gloucester. 38

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR A COLLIERY,—A SECOND-HAND single stroke PUMPING STEAM-ENGINE, with boilers; cylinder not less than 45 inches diameter, with 7-feet 6-inch or 8-feet stroke.
Apply to N. Lindo, Esq., 17, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street. 39

SLATE PROPERTY IN NORTH WALES.—A PARTY, possessed of an ESTATE on which there is an extensive and valuable SLATE VEIN, is willing to TREAT for the SALE thereof.—Apply to Mr. William Dew, surveyor and auctioneer, Llangefin, Anglesea. 40

URANIUM ORE—SALE BY TENDER.—A QUANTITY of about 6300 lbs. Austrian weight, lying at the AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL MINES, at JOACHIMSTHAL, in BOHEMIA, is TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, to the highest bidder. Tenders to be sent in, before noon, on the 30th June next, to the "Board of the Imperial Mines," at Vienna.—Full particulars as to the conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to Messrs. Aug. Faber and Co., merchants, 60, Mark-lane, London. 41

BARBICAN FOUNDRY, PLYMOUTH,—TO BE LET, with DWELLING-HOUSE, &c.; the STEAM-ENGINE, PLANT, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &c., will BE LET with the FOUNDRY, or may be TAKEN at a VALUATION. Apply to Mr. Bayly, solicitor, Plymouth. 42

PRAED CONSOLS MINE, TOWEDNACK, CORNWALL.—WANTED, for the above mine, a SECOND-HAND ENGINE, of from 25 to 30-inch cylinder, to be adapted both for PUMPING and STAMPING, in good condition, and to be delivered on the mine.—Tenders to me sent to me, at No. 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.—May 16, 1852. GEO. E. FENTON, Secretary. 43

SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE WANTED, for WHEAL FANNY, in the parish of BRIDESTOWE, DEVON. The size must be at least an inch cylinder.—Full particulars and price of the same, with boiler, &c., complete, delivered on the mine, to be sent immediately to Mr. J. H. Murchison, No. 38, Threadneedle street, London. 44

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—TWENTY SHARES in this most promising MINE FOR SALE, at £2 2s. per share.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall. 45

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—TEN, TWENTY, THIRTY, or THIRTY-FIVE SHARES for SALE in this valuable mine. Party wanting money. Price nominal, 35s. Address E. G., jun., chemist, Stourport. 46

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION,—Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, London, May 12, 1852.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of proprietors is POSTPONED from Tuesday, the 25th inst., until Thursday, the 27th inst., when the same will be HELD at the London Tavern, at Two o'clock precisely. GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director. 47

TREWORLIS AND TRENITHICK TIN AND COPPER MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES can be RECEIVED, the whole number having already been subscribed for.
7, George-yard, Lombard-street, May 12, 1852. W. H. FOX. 48

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area). 49

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.
WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor. 50

RIDER'S HOTEL, No. 46, SALISBURY-SQUARE, *FLEET-STREET, LONDON.*
CENTRICAL—AIRY—QUIET—MODERATE. 51
*** The *Mining Journal* taken in and filed.

Original Correspondence.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION—Mr. DICKINSON'S REPORT.

Sir,—I notice, in looking into this report, that the plan of shaft used for 30 years by Mr. B. Gibbons, in Staffordshire, is being adopted in Mr. Dickinson's district. I was very much pleased with this shaft as described in Mr. Gibbons's valuable pamphlet, and I highly commended it at the time of publication, in 1847. This shaft only requires to be more known to be appreciated as a very great accession to mining operations. In sinking deep shafts, it is vastly economical in saving time. It is well known it is not possible to carry the ordinary arrangements for air within many fathoms of the sinkers. It is necessary they should be out of the reach of shots. In consequence, there is much delay in the smoke clearing; and even then only an imperfectly respirable atmosphere remains. Mr. Gibbons's air channels, being carried down in the solid, are impregnable; and, as Mr. Dickinson states they have done, they resist even an explosion of fire-damp. As they are of *much smaller size* than the shaft itself, they maintain a perfect ventilation, which cannot be reversed; and the smoke of powder is instantly borne away. They are likewise most serviceable in every description of mining for new explorations, supplying all the requirements of a separate air-shaft. The small diameter maintains an unalterable current; and, if levels are to be carried to a considerable distance, any amount of increase of air may be obtained, as Mr. Gibbons stated before the Lord's Committee he had practiced, by applying a moderate steam-jet in a channel which is so exactly suited to the efficiency of that auxiliary agent. I am glad to see from this report that proper notions are gaining ground on the subject of the *size* of upcast shafts. Mr. Dickinson states he has never seen difficulty in maintaining a due velocity of air when the upcast is sufficiently small, compared with the downcast. He remarks that this is contrary to "the theoretical arrangement of assigning a larger area to the upcast." I do not know who was the first originator of this "theoretical arrangement," but it is purely theoretical; and I have not noticed it to be supported, except by two of your correspondents, who were the warmest advocates of a Government inspection, as a means of revising the errors of practice, and carrying out this theory among the rest. It is not at all unusual for persons having great practical deficiencies to be the loudest in censuring the deficiencies of others; and it rather oddly happens that of these two advocates of inspection, once so united, the one who is out of office is now censuring the deficiencies of the other who is in. I have previously said so much on the total negation of principle which is involved in this "theoretical arrangement," that I need say no more than that it is satisfactory to see the correct principles which I asserted are gaining ground. The points lately discussed by "H. G." and Mr. Biram have an intimate connection with this question, which bears far more upon a practical result than abstruse formulas which are abstracted from co-existing circumstances. I very much doubt with "H. G." whether the theorem of Tredgold is at all applicable as an accurate measure of ventilating effects. The condition of a buoyant fluid moving in itself can hardly be represented by the mechanical effect of a heavy body falling through a medium so light that its resistance is neglected; but, assuming that the theorem may be used as a curious or approximate illustration, I do not see with Mr. Biram that Mr. Wood has erroneously commenced his calculation. All Mr. Wood proposes to show is the actual mechanical force in operation, with a difference between the downcast and upcast of 80° of temperature, which assigns to the column, D, E, a height of 152 ft. To obtain as a unit the force required to disturb the equilibrium, which is Mr. Biram's proposition, we must take the velocity with which a body will fall through 2 ft.—being nearly the 80th part of 152, and, therefore, about the height which the column, D, E, would attain from the expansion of one degree of heat; the downcast being at 60°, and the upcast at 61°. To reverse the ventilation up to the same effect would certainly, as Mr. Biram asserts, require double the power—that is to say, the downcast would have to be heated 80° higher than the upcast, equal to 220°, to produce the same current in the opposite direction; but the counter action would *begin* at 141° in the downcast. I trust Mr. Biram's desiderata will be fully replied to; the subject is one that deserves discussion in all its bearings. I observe Mr. Dickinson expresses much doubt as to the ultimate beneficial extension of Fourdrinier's safety apparatus. I must admit, however desirous for humane improvements, that this opinion corresponds with an impression I have always unavoidably entertained—I have failed to see that the substitution of a complex for a simple mechanical arrangement is a good practical feature. The very simple arrangement of a rope *may* be made sufficient, and it *ought* to be made so; it is an unsound principle to apply means for protection against a wrong which ought not to exist, instead of eradicating that wrong. The philosopher who had the roads mended in a particular way, because he had holes in his shoes, would have done better to have mended the holes. Mr. Dickinson seems to hold the same opinion; and that it is not a safe practice to provide palliatives for an "inexcusable fault."

There are instances in this report which support very strongly a proposal frequently made in your pages. In noticing cases of error, Mr. Dickinson remarks they might have been avoided had the parties concerned referred to the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee in 1849. I have always considered it a singular oversight to collect such a body of evidence, and then take no means for its circulation amongst those whom it especially concerns. A blue-book in London is of very little more service to practical miners than an importation of the laws of Confucius to the same spot. It may be said to be wholly inaccessible in those quarters where its details would be the greatest practical benefit. A few men who have already a great deal of information, and are fully alive to the importance of the subject, will add this store to their stock; but the mass of overlookers, or agents, who may most need the stimulus of interesting particulars, do not accumulate large libraries, and are the least likely persons in the world to send to London for a bulky folio. When the State has been at the pains and cost of gathering and printing such an amount of facts and opinions, it is but a very small addition to the expense to circulate the result; and yet the omission of this small thing is the greatest possible defect, almost rendering the labour in vain. It is much such a course as to manufacture a needle complete in every particular excepting the eye. The State has appointed persons at a certain expense to communicate information (to learn the *real* object and view of the measure of inspection would be no small advantage of circulating the Lords' Report); and I cannot conceive a greater mistake than not to supply them with the information they are to communicate. The expense of printing a large number of copies of this evidence, if out of print, in a portable form, would be a very slight addition to the cost of inspection; and the inspectors should be supplied with them copiously to distribute at their discretion. The same course ought to be pursued with the inspectors' periodical reports. The Legislature has resolved to make an experiment; and no means should be neglected to make that experiment as complete as possible. The inspectors are paid to collect information. When so much is done, will it not be a mere paltry consideration to make that information a *matter of fact* to those whom it especially concerns, and so foreign to the whole spirit of the proceeding, that I am convinced it is a little oversight, which requires merely to be noticed to be corrected? At present, the very object and function of the inspector is left incomplete. I should like to have seen in Mr. Dickinson's report some account of the progress of life assurance against accident—the most effective proposal yet made for relieving the calamity and distress ensuing on unavoidable fatalities to the working colliers. I have heard it said that such assurance will afford a premium to mischief, as burial clubs have done; but this seems a strange objection, and the six inspectors might surely do much service in recommending and promoting its adoption.—David Mushet: *April* 30.

MARINE BOILERS—THE "AMAZON."

Sir,—I see in your pages the notice of a paper read at the institution of Civil Engineers, on the improved boilers supplied to the Royal Mail packets. Was the *Amazon* fitted with these boilers? You do not give the name of the author, but it is stated, as a great and unusual improvement, that there are not less than 3 feet of evaporating surface to 1 foot of fire-bars. Is this so great an advance in economizing the vast heat now wasted? How much less surface is there in boilers not so improved? In the model of Craddock's marine boiler, withheld from public inspection at the Great Exhibition, the evaporating surface was 40 feet to 1 foot of fire-bars; and from the nature of the construction of these boilers, they may be arranged, if this is not safe enough, or if it is *too safe*, for any proportion, either *higher* or *lower*, at pleasure. I should like also to be informed whether the flues of the *Amazon* boilers were arranged as described, with the *greatest heat* at the *surface* of the *water*. This is said to be intended to promote the durability of the boilers, which is certainly an important economy; but there is an economy still more important, which includes the other, and that is, *the durability of the ship*.—David Mushet: *May* 7.

THE IRON TRADE.

Sir,—I much doubt whether your correspondent from Wrexham has not, in attributing the increased export of iron since 1847 to free trade (meaning, I presume, the import of corn) overlooked the real cause of this increase. He will find, by referring to the same Journal which contains his letter, that the increase of exports is nearly coincident with the diminution of make in America. It is well known that the Welsh makers have, especially, been kept afloat by the American demand, and any moderate rise of price, which enabled some of the American furnaces to go on, would cut off a proportionate amount from this demand. It is to this peculiar position, rather than to the cause he gives, that the iron trade at home has been spared from one of those entirely disastrous crises which have usually followed an excessive extension. The depression has been bad enough, but that ruin in all directions, which has previously been so common after a great burst of prosperity and increase of make, has taken effect on the United States manufacturers instead of our own. The free traders have had two very fortunate circumstances in favour of their theories—the relief these exports have afforded to the iron trade, distress in which is always attended with more or less general disaster; and the unheard of facilities which the gold discoveries of California have afforded to commercial transactions. Some are of opinion that these discoveries have produced no effect on prices, because there is no such palpable rise as took effect in the sixteenth century, upon a similar increase of specie. At that time the amount of commodities to be represented or exchanged by a circulating medium were not 1000th part what commerce deals with at the present day, and it would indeed require an enormous accession of gold to produce a marked elevation in the price of such a vast mass of commodities. But in proportion to the extent of the commerce over which it is diffused, a very slight rise or depression of value increases in important effect, derangements in such a complicated chain of intercourse being more disastrous in their consequences; and it will not do to overlook the effects of such an increase of specie as there actually has been during the past four years, in preventing the aggravated depreciation and distress which is soon produced by any tightness in the medium of payments. How much must this one article, of the export of iron to America, have been facilitated by the new-found wealth which has filled that State with coin. We hear nothing of their banks, once such a pressing theme; that subject has been lulled to silence by the same charm which has sealed the eloquence of the Birmingham money makers at home. We do not know, and can never know, what would have been the internal state of this country since 1848, but for the spontaneous relief of this accession to the wealth of the world; but we may conjecture, on the sure ground of experience. Admitting, abstracted from attendant circumstances, that a tax on corn, which is in fact, a tax on labour, is the most comprehensively bad of the worst sort of taxes—taxes on raw material—I think there can be little doubt, but that for events over which the free traders had no control, and which in no way entered into their calculations, we should have passed through an epoch of distress fully equal to any of those periodical sufferings which have ensued during the past 40 years upon extensive legislative experiments. We have comparatively escaped; but the authors of the change have not been otherwise proved so wise in their principles, calculations, or predictions, as to permit us to attribute our good fortune to their merit. The change has been made; it is a healthy change, because it has removed highly artificial conditions. The periodical bursts of excessive speculation during past years have been attributed by very able economists to the fluctuating accumulations of capital, caused by the fluctuating value of corn. Matters may now proceed with a more steady pace. It may be unlikely we shall soon see any material rise in the price of iron, or any other commodity: but it is to throw overboard history and experience, and the best authenticated facts upon the power which very small additions to, or subtractions from, the circulating measure of value have in preventing or producing commercial catastrophes, to attribute to the change itself the ease of the transition, and overlook the providential event which has made it tolerable in the face of elements of distress which have even exceeded anticipation. The repetition of that event in Australia will, undoubtedly, carry us through without tasking the grinding and persuasive power of the "mills" to any heavier duty than that which their partizan has lately congratulated them on having performed.—David Mushet: *May* 7.

NEW ELECTRIC PHENOMENON—ELECTRIC CHO'CA.

Sir,—I recently witnessed at Mr. E. Dorguin's, manufacturer of chocolate and *cho'ca* (a new aliment, composed of coffee and chocolate), a most curious fact. In taking out the cho'ca paste from the tin moulds, cold and hard, it manifested an electric appearance, from which *sparks* were visible. Until now I could not account for this phenomenon, unless it is admitted that the cho'ca contains idio-electric properties, the same as in resinous or vitreous substances; but in this case there had been no friction to develope the electricity, and the moulds in which the paste had been standing for 24 hours communicated with the earth, which might facilitate the immediate reconstitution. The cho'ca tablet has such a powerful attraction that it holds the tin foil, which serves to envelope it, suspended for more than 10 minutes; the tin foil is 90 square inches in surface. I have just constructed a cho'ca electrophore, and, after a friction, I obtain about 20 electric sparks successively. I beg to submit this simple fact to the notice of persons interested, who can assure themselves of its correctness at No. 5, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square. Chevalier le Molt.

May 13.

EXTRACTING GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

Sir,—On Saturday last you noticed as "a new process" the separation of gold from quartz "by fusion." May I take the liberty of stating, through your columns, that this process is not new; moreover, that it has been practised in this country for many years, both in Sheffield and Birmingham? To such perfection is this art carried, that the English refiners are in the habit of importing the waste ore from Peru, Mexico, Lima, and La Plata, after it is cast aside as useless, although worked by the cheap hand of slavery. By the fusion process (in the trade called smelting) half an ounce of the precious metal can be profitably extracted from a ton of ore. Coal at 10s. per ton, the relative value of fuel in any part of the world, will, therefore, give a near approach to the expense of the smelting process. As a worker at the furnace of Messrs. Alston, the refiners, of Birmingham, I can assure you that the "fusion process" is as perfect as any practical or theoretical man would desire. Not 10 grains of precious metal are left in 1 cwt. of scoria.

What is of most value to your readers is to state that this process can be worked by any person, without infringing patents or registrations. The gold companies now forming will, therefore, do well first to see the working of such system before they purchase patents, or connect themselves with parties by licence to practise doubtful processes "for a consideration," when they may work upon admitted good principles "for nothing."

Chapel-street, Marylebone, May 10. Septimus Piesse.

The foregoing communication was also inserted in the *Times*, and we have been requested to publish the subjoined answer, which has likewise been forwarded to our contemporary:—

Respected Friend,—I have observed a letter remarking on my patented process for obtaining gold, signed Septimus Piesse, in which he states "this process is not new; moreover, that it has been practised in this country for many years, both in Sheffield and Birmingham." Having devoted the last 12 years of my life to chemical and metallurgical operations, and the perfecting of several new processes of great public utility, the precious metals forming an important feature in my pursuits, I may be presumed to understand something of the matter on which I treat; I may, therefore, at once admit that I am aware it has been proposed to smelt some description of minerals containing gold, and, as your correspondent remarks, profitably. It is nevertheless a fact that, in California and Australia, by the present operations for separating gold from quartz, from 30 per cent. to upwards of 50 per cent. of the gold is lost. I state this on the highest authority. This enormous waste I propose to prevent by the application of a novel and economic principle, which operation, under the most favourable circumstances, could be performed, and the gold perfectly separated from the mineral, at a cost of 10s. per ton, which amount includes labour, fuel, and material.

As the writer of the letter in question does not explain what he means by the "fusion process" to which he particularly alludes, I am unable to judge of its value; but I may remark that in my process, which I repeat is quite novel, I produce scoria so perfect that it contains less than 5 grains of gold in a ton.

As the writer must of necessity be ignorant of the peculiar characteristics of my process, he is not in a position to form any opinion as to the validity of the patent right. The process has, however, been pronounced by competent, legal, and scientific authority, to be both new and useful.

Beaumont-square, London, 5 *mo.* 13. William Longmaid.

WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY—THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

Sir,—I am happy to inform you this railway is likely to be opened to Truro in July next—thus completing a communication from Penzance to Truro, 25 miles. I am also happy to state that there is no doubt that the works on the Cornwall Railway will be resumed within a short time. The contractors for the construction of the West Cornwall line are the Messrs. Ritson, than whom no men are better qualified for the undertaking; and I think it probable that the same gentlemen will contract for the Cornwall line. There is one circumstance connected with Messrs. Ritson proceedings of which I and all honest men must disapprove—I refer to what is called the *truck system*—the paying the men in *goods* instead of money. I am aware that they can defend themselves by saying that they do not *compel* the men to go to the "tommy shops," as they are called; but by keeping the poor "navvies" so many weeks without their pay, they are virtually compelled to take credit *somewhere;* and where are strange men of their class likely to get it but of their employers? Now, I do not so much complain of their being compelled to go to Messrs. Ritsons' shops for supplies, as to their being obliged to pay so exorbitantly for goods, as I have been informed is the case. I have heard that from 25 to 30 per cent. is usually charged above the prices in other shops in the neighbourhood. In one respect shops of that kind may be useful—*i. e.*, where the labourers are addicted to intemperance, as most "navvies" unhappily are; but advantage should not be taken of that fault to fill the pockets of the contractors. If Messrs. Ritson take the works of the Cornwall line, I hope they will pay the men in *money*, weekly, that they may buy where they please; or if they pay in goods, that they be supplied at the current prices.—John Bull: *Camborne, May* 11.

METALLIC CARBONATES FOR PAINTING IRON SHIPS—Mr. LEIGHTON'S INVENTIONS.

Sir,—In one of the lists of Laboratory Notes, which now generally appear weekly in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, there was one lately to the effect that the white zinc paint now offered for sale is not adapted to out-door work, inasmuch as being merely an oxide, it has a tendency to form soap with moisture. It is now some years since your correspondent, Mr. Leighton, gave a sketch and a short detail of a plan for treating blende or black jack, the sulphuret of zinc, to obtain a material for paint; I think he termed it an oxide, but in my opinion it would be more likely to prove a carbonate of zinc. He proposed to use Kymer's water-grate, and to charge it with anthracite culm, mixed with the sulphuret of zinc. His idea is, that when such a mixture is acted upon by a blast and vapour of water, the ignited carbon will take up the oxygen of both the air and water, forming carbonic oxide, the hydrogen and sulphur forming sulphuretted hydrogen; while the metal would be reduced to its simple metallic state, and pass off in vapour along with free nitrogen. A quantity of fresh air is to be thrown in immediately over the fire, which will convert these vapours into carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, vapour of water, and oxide of zinc. Regarding this as a curious and interesting problem, I beg leave to submit it to the consideration of your scientific readers in the form of a query—Under the circumstances just detailed, in what state is it likely that the zinc will be found condensed in the flues or chambers? Mr. Leighton proposes to paint iron ships first with carbonate of iron, and then over this with carbonate of copper. He has submitted cheap plans for forming these carbonates, either in the wet or acid process for treating copper ores, or by acting upon old copper sheathing in connexion with existing copperas and alkali works. Mr. Leighton was amongst the first to embark in the manufacture of soda after the repeal of the salt duty. He encountered numerous difficulties, for the most part of a private and commercial nature, arising out of the events of 1825 and 1826; but the escape of gases from the works, and the litigation consequent upon extortionate claims demanded for assumed damages, continued a source of annoyance and perplexity. Having accidently discovered the formation of ammonia, he regarded it as the most certain means of preventing damage from alkali-works, and he resolved to apply himself to the completion of a process to ensure such a result. A train of untoward circumstances put a stop to the research and investigation necessary to determine the transpositions in the elements of the primary causes which were found to yield ammonia. Conceiving that smokeless fuel would prove an important element of success in his design, he was led into the anthracite district of South Wales at a period when much controversy prevailed as to the practicability of plying steamers across the Atlantic, and he then proposed an economical method of using anthracite as fuel for the purpose. The promise of important benefits, never realised, induced him to devote much time and study to the manufacture and properties of iron. A dispute having arisen between the British and Neapolitan Governments, respecting the shipment of sulphur from the Island of Sicily, he conceived the possibility of recovering the sulphur dissipated in smelting copper, and he succeeded in obtaining sulphur of very pure quality from copper ore. Conflicting influences marred this project, as they did some others founded on Mr. Leighton's suggestions. He was afterwards told by a member of the body that the copper trade was averse to innovations, but more particularly to any plan tending to abate the copper-smoke nuisance. During a protracted attempt to introduce anthracite for steam navigation, it was intimated to him by some large workers that it was not their wish to have any new use for the coal, although it was certainly desirable to find a greater consumption for the culm. Upon this he suggested and made trial of a plan for combining the small of anthracite, and binding coal into a very valuable fuel. He has struggled for some time against adverse circumstances and a masked hostility, until reduced to a helpless condition, through the failure of his resources and loss of sight.

The various projects to which Mr. Leighton has been directing attention will appear at first to differ widely from each other, but a little investigation will show that they all depend upon the same fundamental principles, of which each separate design may be regarded as merely a varied application. These may be directed to the abatement of coal smoke and of manufacturing nuisances generally, through the introduction of an improved system of combustion. An extended application of steam power to vessels of war has been proposed, the adoption of which would supercede the necessity of keeping up large military establishments in the country, and the injustice heretofore practised during warfare of forcing sailors into the navy, and supplying their place by apprentices in the merchant service. An ample supply of pure sulphur might be obtained from the copper smelting-works, fit for the manufacture of gunpowder.

For several purposes, but particularly shipbuilding, an improved formation of iron is much wanted. Mr. Leighton has devised a simple mode of converting pig or cast-iron into a tough uniform mass of pure metal, differing materially from the mixture of fibres and cinder which constitutes the present structure of malleable iron; this will prove of incalculable value and great general utility; its application to large castings for building purposes and machinery will impart to them the toughness of forged iron of the purest and soundest formation. The introduction of the peculiar system of combustion, termed the hydro-carbon principle, which is partially described at the beginning of this letter, deserves to rank amongst the important chemical discoveries of the age, which it unquestionably will do, when its merits and capabilities become fully understood. Its use in treating sulphurets will put a stop to several manufacturing nuisances, and in lieu of damage will furnish a cheap supply of ammonia, of great importance to agriculture, and to some of the arts; the mystery which for a time obscured the formation of ammonia having been satisfactorily cleared away during some of the operations to which I have just slightly alluded.

An improved apparatus has been contrived to obviate difficulties with the original water-grate in carrying out the ammonia process in smelting lead, and some other applications of the principle. Mr. Leighton was the first to point out the utility of steam in obtaining gas from coal, and on this suggestion a patent was taken, which is about to expire. He proposes a new application for the manufacture of gas, and also for increasing the effect in producing light and heat. By a simple arrangement in setting ordinary stove grates for domestic purposes, the escape of smoke and formation of soot may be entirely prevented, and an improved ventilation of apartments, by free admission of warm air, will prevent draughts of cold air rushing in at doors, windows, and crevices. I must beg your readers to observe that in this arrangement for domestic stoves there is no application of the hydro-carbon principle, nothing beyond the ordinary use of coal being intended. Mr. Leighton has several other plans, some of considerable value, but not possessing so much general interest the recital of them might prove tedious and embarassing. I have prolonged these remarks beyond the limit contemplated in the outset, but hope that, by so doing, I may attract the notice of men of influence and public spirit, disposed to

render assistance to an individual standing much in need of it. In the exercise of considerable ingenuity, deep research, and much study, the desire of promoting public benefits, rather than individual emolument, seems for the most part to have been the governing influence on his mind.

May 10. HYDRO-CARBON.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS—ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

SIR,—In your last Journal appeared a statement of the successful result of the workings, during the past year, at the Devon Great Consols Mines, and as it involves a large sum of money—standing, as it proudly does, at the pinnacle of our British copper mines—I am induced to refer back almost to the commencement of its existence, and dilate a little thereon.

The accounts are made up yearly to the end of February—the last being the eighth annual meeting of the shareholders—showing the receipt of a larger amount by sale of ore than any preceding year, and enabling the directors to pay dividends during that period of 39*l.* per share—say 39,000*l.*, out of the profits. The following has been the annual sales and amount of dividends paid from this concern:—

	Sale.	Dividend per share.	Amount.
1846	£116,068 15 0	£71 0 0	£72,704
1847	93,610 3 11	25 0 0	25,600
1848	101,916 13 8	15 0 0	15,360
1849	100,058 14 6	30 0 0	30,720
1850	103,851 18 7	33 10 0	34,304
1851	116,635 11 6	42 0 0	43,008
1852	117,608 2 1	39 0 0	39,536
Total	£749,749 19 3	£255 10 0	£261,632
Average	£107,107 2 9	£ 36 10 0	£ 37,376

The original capital embarked (though not all expended) in bringing this leviathan copper mine to the above result, was only 1*l.* per share—say 1024*l.* Shares are now marketable at 300*l.*, which is 307,200*l.* for the mine,—a vast increase, it must be admitted, especially after the original holders have already received 261,632*l.* to the 1st March last, besides two dividends since then, which may be summed up altogether as 576*l.* for each 1*l.* share. This result has been the means of inducing numerous mines to start in the immediate locality, but as yet with no good result; and although many of the advertising sharebrokers continue to announce mines which will safely pay from 15 to 20 and 25 per ct., it is only imaginary, for even Devon Great Consols does not pay the minimum rate—in fact, they can show no such thing, that can be relied on for any continuance. Even 15 per cent. is six years and eight months' value, independent of interest, and there is scarcely a mine in existence that can show the probability of making such profits for half that period.

As I am upon Devon Great Consols (probably the best copper mine extant), I will continue to figure out my argument from the statements furnished by the board itself, which show, up to 1st March 1851 and 1852 respectively—

	Tons.	Amount.	Dividend.
March, 1851	17,290	£109,969 16 5	£43,008
March, 1852	18,946	110,379 5 5	39,936
Increase	656	£ 409 9 0	Dec. £ 3,072

in the dividends. These sales are the nett amount received for ore, independent of carriage; and notwithstanding the increased produce of ore and higher rate of standard for 1852 over that of 1851, all the advantage gained by the concern for 656 tons additional of its produce is but 409*l.* 9s., causing a lesser dividend to be made by 3072*l.*, though it leaves an increased balance in hand of 5436*l.* 3s.—less January cost, which ought first to be deducted, 4877*l.* 11s. 2d., so that the actual surplus would only be 558*l.* 11s. 10d., or the 12 months' ore would stand against 11 months' expenditure. This sum I consider to be judiciously retained; a concern of its magnitude requires a large floating balance: the ores sold to end of December, 1851, realised an average of 10s. 9d. per ton less than to the end of that month in the preceding year, in the face of an advanced standard, that would have brought at least 10s. 9d. per ton more, instead of less. It is naturally asked how this is to be accounted for? It is, that the increased tonnage arises partly from the return of halvan ore, of which they have an accumulation estimated to be worth 13,000*l.*, after paying dressing charges. As these halvans will now form regularly part of the monthly sales, we may naturally expect a continuance of the present reduced average price the ore realises at the ticketings; consequently, the dividends are not likely to be better than for 1852—say 39*l.* per share—unless copper advances 10 per cent., which many pronounce certain.

Taking the calculation on the safer side—say 19,000 tons of ore, will give 39*l.* or 40*l.* per share profit to March, 1853, 1854, and 1855, or 120*l.* for the ensuing three years; this may be done from the 63,010 tons of ore declared to be "in sight," leaving 6010 to be added to the tonnage discovered during that time; and as long as they go on discovering more than they take away, so long will this rate of calculation extend. The excess of ore discovered beyond the quantity taken away, to March, 1852, is from Anna Maria and Wheal Thomas, 11,949 tons. The decrease at Wheal Josiah being 5362 tons; Fanny, 5066, and Maria, 848: total decrease, 11,276 tons—so that only 673 tons are balance increase. The ores raised in the first quarter of the present year (which is subsequent to the statement produced at the annual meeting) being 4942 tons, would equal 19,768 for the present year, but neither Josiah, Fanny, nor Maria, can continue on for three years the quantity taken therefrom, to keep up such samplings, except from fresh discoveries—and it is only Anna Maria which has "in sight" the possibility of sending an additional supply, while Thomas and Emma, however, may assist; so that we may assume the quantity and amount for 1853 to equal that of 1852.

The next point my attention is called to is the expenditure; the mine costs are represented to be—

From February to December, 1850			£48,177 19 5
For January, 1851			4,331 2 3
			£52,509 1 8
From February to December, 1851	£51,930 19 10		
For January, 1852	4,877 11 2	—56,808 11 0	
Showing an excess of			£ 4,299 9 4
1850—Timber on mine and at the quays	£1655 0 0		
Iron ditto ditto	2772 0 0		
Sundries in store	1346 4 6		
Furniture	50 0 0	—5823 4 6	
1851—Now reduced to	2708 2 8	— 3,115 1 10	
Equal to an excess of expenditure of			£ 7,414 11 2

I may, therefore, safely assume that the amount for 1852 will not more than equal the last year—39*l.* per share dividend, which would take seven years and eight months to repay the purchase at 200*l.*, without interest.

I have no wish to pen a line with the shadow of intent to prejudice the mind of a single reader as to the true value of this flourishing concern; on the contrary, it would give me great pleasure to enhance it in the estimation of mining capitalists generally. As an investment, I consider its merits are already sufficiently pourtrayed, and auger for it a long period of continued prosperity. If I have erred in my calculations, it has been wholly unintentional, and I shall be ready to admit any correction your correspondents may be able to offer. The subject is one of some magnitude, and applies equally to many other of our dividend-paying mines—none of which, in my opinion, are in a situation to show so large an interest upon the present market value as some parties attempt to signify.

Mining in England, founded on a legitimate basis, requires not the puffing system; the public generally are becoming too enlightened as regards matters of the sort to need the aid of such an adjunct; they can quickly visit the mines in person or by deputy, and judge for themselves—leaving those who indulge in golden dreams, or listen to the silvery-tongued tale from far distant lands, to enjoy the shadow, while they possess the substance—a valuable dividend-paying mine in our own country (such as the one now alluded to), within the reach of a 12 hours' journey from our homes.

To conclude, I would strongly recommend a visit to the spot; it would amply repay the expense by the delightful scene of activity in daily progress—giving employment to a vast body of the resident population, male and female.

Truro, May 13. ARGUS.

ST. AGNES BEACON MINE—CAUTION.

SIR,—Much enquiry and correspondence having already passed through your columns respecting the mine heading these observations, and many conflicting opinions expressed as to the working expenditure and situation, I should have remained silent; but seeing that many important considerations are involved, fraught with interest to the district, I will describe its situation, along with other matters which may be interesting to parties non-resident.

The mine is on the south side of the St. Agnes Beacon—an isolated hill, elevated about 600 ft. above the level of the sea, and a prominent object on the north coast of Cornwall, commanding extensive views. In many respects it exceeds the hills in the county generally, both mineralogically and geologically. On the north side from the sea there is an abrupt rise about 300 ft., then some 600 fathoms of rather level ground, when it ascends gradually 300 ft.: following along the ridge of the hill some 600 fms., we arrive at some rocks, and immediately underneath and around these rocks is situated the St. Agnes Beacon Mine. This hill has been extremely rich and productive for tin, and has been wrought from early days. The primitive miners, from appearances now manifest, were very active at the base—possibly struck by the large boulders of tin which lay scattered about at surface; this led to shoding, shoding to the tackle, the tackle to the whim, and thence in its various ramifications, up to modern times, when, in the full plentitude of our power, it is considered that the hill would have been richly remunerative to have turned over from the sea level. The St. Agnes Beacon Mine has at different times been in operation, but never fully nor thoroughly: unfortunately for us, this seems a general failing in this district; it is a mere scratching of the backs, not the full development, as in other districts of the county. There is a run of ironstone which scarps the south side of the hill, continuing down into Mingoose Downs: it would appear, judging from experience and analogy, that this stratum must be penetrated, and the white killas found, before any mineral will be obtained, or any remuneration can be given. Almost encircling the hill there is a dead floor, or stratum, not congenial to mineral; this stratum in some parts is much deeper than others; about the mine it is ironstone, and not very deep; in general, I may observe, mineral may be expected in the white killas of this hill; this fact has been developed after great experience and immense labour; but in the St. Agnes Mine *there is nothing doing*, to develope the ironstone, killas, or the lodes, nor has any thing been done in the sett for very many months, if not years; there are no miners working, nor has there been any. It is a matter of serious consideration to the district, that shares should be purchased and sold under such notorious circumstances—taking in the unwary, and bringing down doubt and disgrace upon even fair and legitimate speculations: this mine may pay, if properly wrought, but how can it be demonstrated unless operations are carried on? All must be sure the premium now quoted is wrong and fictitious: there may be riches; but, as in all other mines in the county, they are embedded, some deeper than others. Such a system, nefarious in every respect, as is here practised, deserves the rebuke and denunciation of all men, occurring under whatever guise or shape it may; it is from such practises that Cornwall is suffering, and which meets its proof daily by parties who are working to set legitimate speculations afloat; all men must and do smart under deception, and transactions such as this should be given all publicity to, in order that the public should be guarded against similar vile practises—the source emanating wherever it may, or running into whatever channel it does.

I now beg respectfully to warn the public; and advise the adventurers in this mine in particular, to *demand an investigation of the accounts*, and *let the public know the result*, that they may benefit by the exposure, and avoid the rocks the sorrowing shareholders of this mine were drifted on. If this is not sufficient, I could obtain the signatures of all the mine agents of the district to confirm and substantiate my observations, in so far as the St. Agnes Beacon Mine is concerned.

St. Agnes, May 7. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

[The writer of this communication is known to us, and the statements made may be relied on as correct. We think the shareholders should no longer hesitate in ascertaining their position, and publish some explanation, to stay the rumours now so general of unfair play.]

AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING.

SIR,—Having been directed to the perusal of an article in the *Times* newspaper of Friday last, recommending the military enforcement of arbitrary royalties from the colonial mines, I beg, through your Journal, to call the attention of the shareholders to the evil tendency of that article, and the certainty that, if carried out, it will make things worse, even if the position and law assumed were correct. The *Times* proposes that soldiers shall be sent out to guard thousands of miles, and that the miners shall be coerced into the payment of the support of these soldiers and arbitrary dues, such as only "leave the miners a fair reward for their labour!" We will say nothing as to the policy or justice of this, but it is very questionable whether it be in the power of either the Crown or its governors of colonies to exact more than the *legal* dues or royalties of the Crown in the United Kingdom, there being no special Act regulating the matters specified in the Acts from Richard II., those in the Henrys, the Edwards, Elizabeth, James, William and Mary, George III., which Acts relate and define the royalties, &c., for mines of gold and silver in the United Kingdom only. These mines belong to, and were declared inalienable by, the Crown, the monarch having no power to alienate from his successors, notwithstanding the grant of George IV. to the Duke of York, which was peculiarly arranged and adjusted. It appears very questionable whether the governors of colonies have any power to fix the dues or royalties on gold mines at a rate beyond those settled by Act of Parliament as the rights or dues payable to the Crown for gold mines in the mother country.

The directors and shareholders can soon satisfy themselves and the public as to the actual state of the law, and the real power of the colonial governors to exact arbitrary royalties. The sooner this is inquired into the better, as the course recommended by the *Times* will force deplorable confusion, and induce that resistance which will result in the loss of the rights and Crown power over the colony. The Californian shareholders have no safety-valve in an appeal to any established regulating law of the mineral rights of the Government, and, therefore, they must chance the happy-go-lucky run of the chapter of accidents and Lynchism, since the Government of the United States is wanting in the power of applying the prompt vigour of the defined and supreme law of this country. It is very certain that the great bulk of the shareholders in these foreign and colonial mines would have been much more secure, and would have much larger remuneration for their capital, by investing it in well-selected home minings, but they must now protect themselves the best way they can. The most favourable view of the probabilities of future prosperity presents no enviable state.

May 11. GEORGE ABBOTT.

N.B.—The Act of Elizabeth says, "The disturbers of the grantees, or their miners, shall be imprisoned." Elizabeth also issued letters patent, discharging "all miners, and other persons occupied in finding, digging, or refining minerals or metals from payment of any taxes, from serving on juries, and from arrest of person." The 5th William and Mary—"Nothing in this Act shall alter or make void the charter granted to the tinners of Devonshire and Cornwall, nor any of the liberties, privileges, or franchises of the said miners, or to alter the customs of the Stannaries of Devonshire or Cornwall, or either of them."

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—Later accounts have been received from the Victoria (Port Philip) gold-diggings by the arrival of the *Statesman*, which brings 56,000 ozs. of gold, valued at about 210,000*l.* She left Port Philip on the 29th of January, and reports the following vessels loading for London:—The *Northumberland*, to sail about the 5th February, the *Wellington* on the 26th January, the *Syria* on the 31st January, the *Stebonheath* about the 26th February. The *Sarah Anne* had previously sailed with 14,000 ozs. of gold, and the *Himalaya* with 26,547 ozs. The gold fields continued to produce abundantly, and the success of several persons is said to have exceeded any previous statements.

A labouring man, of the name of Jones, was in possession of several extraordinary specimens, one of which, weighing 27 lbs. 8 ozs., had attracted considerable attention, and the *Melbourne Argus* observes—"This is well worthy the excitement it created, and as amongst the crowds of visitors we had the opportunity of seeing and handling this splendid specimen, we can bear testimony to its beauty. The exact weight of this new wonder is 27 lbs. 8 ozs.; it is of irregular form, about the size of an average foot, and composed entirely of pure gold. A few grains of sand are embedded in its surface, but not sufficient to amount to anything but the merest fraction of its weight." A publican purchased this specimen at 80s. per oz.

The principal mining operations were at Mount Alexander, Ballarat, the Loddon, Murray River, Golden Gulley, and Red Hill. An extensive gold field had been discovered at Lake Omeo, at the foot of the Australian Alps, near which flows the river Metta Metta, which has its source from the Snowy Mountains. The distance from Melbourne was about 260 miles to the nearest diggings. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, who had been on a prospecting tour under the auspices of the Sydney Government, had arrived at the spot, and at once pronounced the important geological fact—the district of Lake Omeo is the *matrix* of the Australian gold field, from whence has flown the auriferous deposits at Mount Alexander and the other gold regions. It was thought this locality would be the summer diggings, and Mount Alexander the winter diggings.

Gold has been discovered in the island of Waiheki, and Sir E. Home had proceeded there for the purpose of collecting information and specimens. It is thus probable that the home Government will shortly receive official reports relative to this important discovery.

At the Turon diggings many individuals were remarkably successful, particularly in the "bed claims," which it was anticipated will yet yield enormous returns. a single bagfull of earth from Ration Hill produced 32 ozs. of gold.

Some alarm had been created at Braidwood by the discovery of a quantity of spelter solder in the mail from Sydney, and as this article is described as very closely resembling the Braidwood gold, much caution was exercised by purchasers. The discovery of the deception, however, being so easy, by the application of a few drops of acid, it was thought few individuals would be so hardy as to attempt to jeopardise the colonists' character for honesty, especially with the certainty of immediate punishment.

The shipments from Melbourne up to the 24th January had been 250,527 ozs., valued at 6*l.* per oz., giving a total of 751,611*l.*; whilst from Sydney the exports to the same date were to the extent of 702,89?*l.*, calculated at the price of 65s per oz. The total shipments, therefore, from both colonies, up to the above date, amounted in value to 1,454,506*l.* The last public sales of gold at Melbourne were at 60s. 6d. to 60s. 11d. per oz., and the current rates were from 59s. to 60s. Freight on gold ½ per cent. per oz., and 10 per cent. primage.

The *Oriental* had sailed for London on the 20th January with 19,159 ozs.; the *Catherine Jamieson*, on the 22d, with 4 91 ozs.; and the *Susanne* had sailed for Hamburg with 3411 ozs. of gold on board, being the first vessel direct to the continent.

CALIFORNIA.—San Francisco papers to the 1st April represent the amount of gold dust shipped from thence, and landed at Panama, during March, 1852, as $2,537,704—being an increase for a single month of $521,929 over last year, and $1,509,135 over the previous year. This great increase, it must be recollected, has taken place notwithstanding the disastrous floods, which caused a cessation of mining operations, and cut off the communication with the diggings during the greater part of March.

The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes some estimates of the yield of the Californian mines for 1851, which show the uncertainty that attends the subject. They are derived from correspondents at San Francisco, and one statement brings the amount up to $82,376,147, while another puts it as low as $70,692,709. It is thought that $77,000,000, or about 15,400,000*l.* sterling, would be found to approach the actual sum. The amount of gold dust carried to the Atlantic States in the hands of passengers, and of which no official account had been taken, during the year 1851, averaged $1,782,645 per month.

In Mariposa county a heavy fall of snow, followed by a flood of rain, had occurred, filling every gully, gulch, and creek, which, pouring in torrents into the larger streams, swelled them to an unusual height. The miners in the gulches around Agua Fria Creek and Mariposa River had, in consequence of the seasonable rains, become much more fortunate in their finds. A party of men, working under the title of the United States' Company, had found a lump of gold, weighing 4 lbs. 4 ozs., in a small gulch. The piece was obtained in the red earth, only 2 or 3 feet from the surface. Being weighed, it proved to be worth $365 25 c., estimating the value at $17 per ounce. It is said, however, this good fortune has been eclipsed on the Feather River, where a Mr. Sparks is reported to have found a massive lump of gold, weighing 12 lbs.

By the *El Dorado News*, the earnings of each man per day average from $5 to $10 on Rogue River, near the Oregon trail—rich discoveries are announced. In Calaveras county a tunnel had yielded a large amount of auriferous earth. At Forbestown and Brown's Valley several quartz mills were in course of erection. The Bear River and Auburn Canal had been completed from Dry Creek to Spanish Flat.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND.—A discovery has lately been made of several new quartz leads on Queen Charlotte's Island, which bids fair to throw California in the shade. The island is nominally a British possession, is about 240 miles in length, and from 20 to 100 in breadth, with a beautiful soil and climate. The coasts abound with excellent harbours, and large quantities of fish. The island is well supplied with game, and numerous trout and salmon streams; has a population of from 7000 to 10,000 Indians, who are a fine, athletic race, and very intelligent. Gold has been known to exist on the island for some time, but the precise locality was never known until it was discovered by the British schooner *Una*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. She sent her boat on shore for wood: the boat's crew landed at the foot of a large quartz lead, which they traced back about three quarters of a mile from the beach. The earth at the foot of the lead attracted the attention of some of the party, who had been working in the California Mines; they washed out a pan of it and found it very rich, yielding nearly $60. During the operation one of the men knocked off a piece of quartz with his axe, and laid bare a large vein of gold. Finding two natural crevices in the rock, they charged these with gunpowder and blew them off. The effects were amazing. In less than an hour they secured $13,000 worth of gold and quartz intermixed, and might have secured a much larger amount, but for the imprudence of the captain, who, in his eagerness to secure some of the large pieces, gave the Indians, who, attracted by the noise of the blasts, had collected about them to the number of 2000 or more, a silver dollar for each large piece of gold. The Indians, although ignorant of the value of the gold, were accustomed to the use of silver, from trading with the Hudson's Bay Company. After receiving a few dollars, they attacked the white men, and drove them off to their vessel, which being small, and they only mustering 22 in number, were unable to resist, and were obliged to get under weigh and leave the harbour. It is said the Hudson's Bay Company have been aware of the value of the island for some time, and have been trying to get an exclusive grant of it.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

The annual general meeting of proprietors of this bank was held at the establishment, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 13th inst.

JOHN FECTOR LAURIE, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. ROBERTSON (chief manager) read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now, I believe, the fourth time that I, with your indulgence, have been placed in this chair; and I may say that on each previous occasion when I had the honour of addressing you, it has been my good fortune to have to tell you of our increased prosperity and success. Never on any previous opportunity has the task been more gratifying to my own feelings to perform than at present, both on the part of ourselves and towards you who are interested as shareholders. (Applause.) With these few opening remarks, I shall proceed to read the following report, which the directors have agreeed to on this occasion:—

It is with feelings of increased satisfaction with the condition and progress of the National Provincial Bank, that the directors appear before the proprietors with their nineteeth annual report upon its affairs. The year 1851, although presenting some remarkable features in its social and commercial history, does not, in connection with the subject of this report, call for any lengthened observations. The spirit of activity which characterised trading operations in 1850, was greatly stimulated towards the close of that year, by the near contemplation of the probable effect upon prices of the Great Industrial Gathering, which was to distinguish 1851. Speculative importations of an extensive character were accordingly entered upon, which have proved unsuccessful. Notwithstanding that the condition of the great mass of the community was satisfactory and prosperous, and that consumption was greatly augmented—notwithstanding that money continued abundant and cheap, and that the discovery of another gold region was added to the favourable circumstances of the season, great depression, with declining prices of all imported produce, prevailed—failures occurred from time to time, and the year closed with a long list of commercial reverses.

In the manufacturing districts business has been prosecuted with increased vigour and enterprise. The export trade of the country for 1851 has even been upon a larger scale, and has embraced a wider range than in 1850, and although there have been evidences of overstocked markets, and complaints of inadequate returns, the operations in this branch of trade appear, upon the whole, to have been successful, and to have exhibited every indication of a sound and healthy foundation. But the directors record no circumstance of the year with more satisfaction than the fact of an abundant harvest, the good effects of which are already apparent in the relief given to agricultural gloom, and the revival, although slight, effected in local trade. As might have been expected from the circumstances just touched upon, the transactions of the company during the past year exhibit a decided increase, and although abundance continued to be the prevailing characteristic of the money market, yet the small advance in the rate of interest which occurred towards the end of 1850 was maintained until December last. The benefit arising from this increase of business, and improvement in the value of money, will be apparent in the yearly account, which the directors have now the pleasure to place before the proprietors. Previous to submitting the usual summary to the meeting, however, the directors have further to state that the Monmouth and Glamorganshire Banking Company, which enjoyed very considerable support in the town of Abergavenny, having ceased to carry on business, the Directors have been induced to extend the company's operations to that place; and the short trial which the branch established there has had fully justifies the opinion which the directors formed of the eligibility of the opening of which they have thus availed themselves.

The usual summary, for 1851, is as follows:—

Jan. 1.—Amount of undivided profits	£103,180 17 6
Dec. 31.—Nett profits of 1851, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts and proportion of preliminary expenses	37,082 4 7
	£140,263 2 1
Deduct dividend on company's stock for 1851	24,649 16 0
Leaving undivided profits on 31st Dec., 1851	£115,613 6 1

The directors recommend that a bonus of 2*l.* per cent. be declared out of the profits of last year, and that the same be made payable, with the usual dividend of 6 per cent. in July next. After payment of the bonus there will remain a balance of the year's profits of 4215*l.* 16s. 7d., which will form an addition to the reserve fund, making it 107,396*l.* 14s. 1d.

The following directors go out of office by rotation:—Edward Stewart, Esq., Robert Bell, Esq., and Almon Hill, Esq., but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly. Since last meeting, a vacancy has occurred in the direction, by the death of Sir David Scott, Bart., to supply which the following qualified proprietor has offered himself as a candidate:—John Arthur Moore, Esq. (a director of the East India Company).

The CHAIRMAN: I wish to say one or two words on the bonus which the directors propose to divide amongst the proprietors on this occasion. We are quite aware that there is some difference of opinion with the public at large upon the subject of a reserve fund. Some gentlemen might wish that our reserve fund should, under all circumstances, be just what was considered sufficient; others would think the contrary. Now, looking at our very extensive operations, and also to the great amount of confidence which this bank enjoys, which credit is in itself the basis of the prosperity of every banking establishment; and considering that we are not only to consult the reason but sometimes the prejudices of our clients, the directors do not think they are acting improperly by preferring to see the reserve fund very largely increased. (Applause.) But the directors do not wish to decide between either of these two parties at present; they only come before the proprietors, requesting them to have that confidence in the board which they have hitherto shown, under the impression, in which I hope the shareholders will agree, that it has always been exercised for the general benefit of the concern. It is quite possible, gentlemen, looking at the enormous influx of the precious metal, and the low rate of interest in the money market, that at a future period we may not make such large profits, although our operations may have increased extensively. All these things have been taken into consideration by the directors in agreeing to the bonus of this year; and it is our wish the proprietors should understand that by so doing we do not consider ourselves pledged to them to continue a bonus of the same amount every year. (Hear, hear.) The proprietors, taking all these different matters into consideration, will, no doubt, think it most advisable that the directors should be left to adopt the coarse which they may think most desirable for the general prosperity of the establishment. Having made these remarks, I shall now move that the report I have the honour to submit be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors. (Applause.)

Mr. STEWART (a director) felt great satisfaction at the board being able to produce such a report, and most cordially seconded the motion.—The report was then adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Edward Stewart, Esq., Robert Bell, Esq., and Almon Hill, Esq., the directors who retired by rotation, be re-elected.

Mr. KINGSTON (a director) seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. BELL returned thanks for himself and colleagues.

The CHAIRMAN: I can speak of the great advantages we have derived on all occasions from the business-like habits of these gentlemen, and from the great talent and experience they bring to bear on all subjects in which our interests are concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, K.H., in moving the election of Major Moore, in the place of Sir David Scott, Bart., deceased, said, that gentleman had passed a great deal of his life in India, and had discharged the duties of various posts of a financial character. For upwards of 14 years Mr. Moore had the sole charge of the treasury of Hyderabad, and was much occupied there in the negociation and issuing of bills and other securities, and in raising all monies necessary for the general current expenditure of that great province. (Hear, hear.) Reports would also be found in the archives of the Government of India upon some valuable works of that gentleman on the exchanges and currency of the country. From the high position Mr. Moore there filled, and his knowledge of business, he had rendered himself eligible for the eminent post he now occupied as an East India director. It was by travelling through the provinces of England and Wales that Mr. Moore became acquainted with this valuable institution, where he had noticed its efficient working in the provincial towns, and the great good it diffused amongst the various communities of the kingdom. And on further consideration of the subject, having previously satisfied himself of the solidity of the institution, he expressed a desire to be named a director of this board, to supply the vacancy alluded to, when the opinion of his colleagues was that Mr. Moore was most eligible for that position. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAXWELL seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. MOORE felt extremely gratified for the manner he had been spoken of by the directors, and for the unanimity in which the proprietors had passed the resolution for his election. He should feel great pleasure in occupying himself with the directors in maintaining in all its integrity and solidity an institution which had arrived at a high degree of success through their continuous zeal, exertions, and business habits. He only hoped that, if he had the opportunity of meeting them at the next annual meeting, they would have no cause to regret the confidence they had that day shown by appointing him a director of the institution.

Mr. ELLIS (a director) said, they all knew how necessary it was to have a chief manager competent for the duties and difficulties of such an arduous position. Looking at the qualities necessary, and how much a spirit of great firmness should be combined with a degree of courtesy, he hoped it would be admitted that such qualities were eminently found in their friend, Mr. Robertson. (Hear, hear.) In alluding to the valuable services of Mr. Robertson, he would also testify to the zeal and valuable aid rendered by the other officers of the establishment. He would, therefore, move that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Robertson, the chief manager, and to the other officers of this establishment.

Mr. STEWART said that few directors had a better opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject than himself; and that if his colleague had committed any fault, it was that of falling short of the merits of their eminent chief manager and the other officers of the establishment. (Hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN: We, of course, as directors, do the best we can to steer the ship; but unless the crew we have be as efficient, our work would indeed be in vain. (Hear, hear.) I may say of my honourable friend, Mr. Robertson, that he has been a most able and efficient pilot for the ship; and I may add that it is mainly to that gentleman that we are indebted for being so safely anchored in the port of prosperity as we are at present.—The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. TUDOR drew the attention of the directors to the question of remunerating the officers for the valuable aid they had rendered.

The CHAIRMAN: I think I may say, on the part of my brother directors, that the

subject which the hon. proprietor alludes to has not been neglected by them. Every year it has due consideration the relative services of the officers. I need hardly say that this subject will continue to have our most favourable consideration.

Mr. Robertson (chief manager): Gentlemen, on behalf of myself and the other officers of the establishment, I beg to thank you for those very gratifying observations of confidence on the part of yourselves and the directors, in respect to our services on this occasion. Anxious as we are to merit and retain your good opinion, we are ourselves naturally glad to find that our labours during the past year have been rather more productive than usual. (Applause.) The National Provincial Bank of England has been a plant of slow growth, but its progress has been sure and healthy, and such as must lead to a permanent increase of prosperity, of which we hope you have had already a foretaste in the bonus of 1851. (Hear, hear.) As practical men, we felt that the National Provincial Bank of England was intended to work out a great banking principle, and one that was calculated upon, beyond all others, to develope the resources of the country. I believe that no establishment has done so much public good as this company through its various ramifications, and I only hope that the day is not far distant when it will be second to none in the advantages which it confers upon its proprietors. I can only repeat, gentlemen, that it will be the desire of the officers of the several departments of this bank to do their best to justify the confidence which the directors and yourselves have reposed in us.

Mr. John Stewart moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors of the company for their valuable services during the past year.

Mr. Clarke seconded the motion, which was passed by acclamation.

The meeting then separated.

East Kit Hill Mine.—Capt. Wm. Lean reports that the south lode is 3 ft wide, dipping north 3 feet in a fathom at the foot of the granite range at Kit Hill; from present appearances, it is likely to make considerable produce in deeper levels, it being a continuation westward of the lode now productive at Hingston Down; a good pile of tinstuff is at surface, and backs standing that will come away at a low tribute. The middle lode is 2 feet wide, underlaying south 18 inches in a fathom, and will form a junction with the south lode about 20 fms. below adit; and, from appearances, the south is likely to be the best, and at the junction a course of mineral may be reasonably expected. No. 3, or the north lode, is nearly perpendicular, and likely to meet with the south one about 40 fms. deep. The engine-shaft is sunk on a north and south lode 12 fms. deep—lode dipping west 1½ ft. in a fathom. The position of the shaft is well chosen, to command all three lodes, and the buildings are extensive and well laid out. There are two or three north and south lodes in the sett, with two elvan courses running nearly east and west. Independent of the lodes referred to, there are several other east and west ones, comprising the flap-jack, Holmbush main, Kit Hill United, and Kelly Bray lodes. Captain Lean concludes by strongly recommending the immediate erection of adequate machinery for the development of the mine, as he pronounces it to be a first-rate mining property.

Nennis and Nantrisack Tin Mines.—These setts are in the Helston district. A water wheel, 26 feet diameter and 3 feet breast, with the pumps, rods, &c., has been set to work, and the shaft sunk 10 fms. from surface, on the course of a large and promising lode, already productive of rich tin work. The shaft is to be continued to 20 fms. before driving on the lode. There is good water power for stamping as well as pumping. The whole has been got to work in a short period by a respectable company, and great hopes are entertained of the speculation. The lode is greatly improving; it is now all over the shaft, averaging about 3 ft. I have put a boy to break up the pile of rocks, and will sample it in a day or two and let you know the result. All the south parts of the lode is good work; some samples which I tried to-day were worth quite 4 cwts. of tin to 100 sacks; what it will average I cannot as yet say. No one that has seen it doubts our having a good mine very shortly.

Wheal Sidney has undergone inspection, and the following is a summary of the report:—Under the eastern old sink are four stopes, working by 20 men—excellent work. The 23 fm. level, further east, was valued by Capt. France as worth 80*l.* per fm.; the lode in the western end has been disordered by a slide carrying the lode down with it; in a rise from Derry's shaft it shows tin, worth ½ ton per fm.; and, supposing there to be 200 fms. of whole ground, this at 50*l.* per ton, would yield 5000*l.* worth—the cost of stoping being 4*l.* per fm. The 100 fm. level, east of the main shaft, is an old one, 5 fms. deep; westward the middle lode is all taken away; eastward it is left standing, worth about ½ ton of black tin per fm.; a cross-cut has gone out to cut the north and main lode, which will occupy two months longer; the south lode has not been seen below adit. The main shaft is in course of sinking from the 23 for 10 fms. below, at 12*l.* per fm. for the whole sink—the takers to case and divide the shaft; they are down 3 fms.—when down to the 33 a cross-cut of 5 fms. is expected to reach the middle lode. The ore, containing mundic, requires calcination; therefore, a revolving calciner is erecting, and will be ready early in June. The stack is built, and a flue (one of a mile in length) finished.

ACCIDENTS.

Aberdare.—One of the most awful catastrophes in the history of colliery explosions in South Wales happened on Monday morning last, about a quarter past 9 o'clock, at the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell, of the Gaer, one of the largest colliery proprietors in the kingdom, situate in the Aberdare Valley, which is completely studded with coal pits. At the time mentioned 100 men were at work, and all was apparently going on well when, from some cause yet unknown, a terrific explosion suddenly took place, followed by a second and louder one, and then by a third, more feeble, succeeded by the stillness of the grave, which the pit proved for the time to be to between 70 and 80 human beings. The underground workings were destroyed, and a large portion of the roof had fallen in, so that operations for the recovery of the living and dead proceeded but slowly; before night, in addition to those unhurt, 28 were got out alive, but in a dreadfully precarious state, two of whom afterwards died, and 64 dead bodies were brought to surface, it being supposed from 8 to 10 yet remain under the fall. Three horses were got out alive, and three were killed. Although it was a rule, rigidly enforced, on pain of dismissal, that no man should work with any other light than a safety lamp, the men in spite of this were known to conceal candles to work by; and a sudden fall in the barometer having taken place on Monday morning, which would favour a large escape of gas, the cause of the melancholy accident may be conjectured. One fireman had examined the pit as early as 4, and another about 7 o'clock, and found all right. Mr. Mackworth, the inspector, has made a minute examination, and the coroner has adjourned the inquest until Tuesday next. Within the past seven years, and three-quarters of a mile from this spot, 167 men and boys have lost their lives by explosions of fire-damp.

Llanelly.—The painful excitement occasioned by the explosion of fire-damp at Aberdare had not subsided, when the information was spread abroad of another fearful catastrophe at the Gwendraeth Colliery, Carmarthenshire. This colliery is situated in the upper part of the Gwendraeth Valley, 3½ miles from Llanon, and 1 mile from Pembrey. On Monday night 28 men were at work, everything appearing to be going on well; when, about 10 o'clock, without the slightest warning, an irruption of an immense body of water took place; indeed, so sudden was the deluge that only one man escaped, and the pit was instanteously filled with water. The real cause is, of course, only conjectural; but it is known that there are extensive old workings in the vicinity, and the water, no doubt, from them had for some time previous been gaining on the engine. If the engine can be quickly got to work again, which is much doubted, it must be many days before any of the 27 bodies can be recovered.

Merthyr.—On Monday, the same day that 64 lives were lost at Aberdare and 27 at Gwendraeth Colliery, and explosion occurred at Mr. Crawshay's Cothin Colliery—happily, however, without loss of life. The fireman, in going his round with a lamp, perceived indications of danger, came up to surface, and prevented 50 men from descending; he, with an assistant, again went down, when the men at surface were alarmed by a furious rush of flame from the shaft, with a terrific explosion, which set the timber work on the top of the pit on fire. Of course, the two men were given up for lost; they, however, on hearing the first rush of the gas, jumped into the sump, which was full of water, and escaped. The gas is supposed to have fired at the furnace.

Pemberton, near Wigan.—The evidence at the inquest on the 11 unfortunate sufferers by the explosion at Norley Hall Colliery, was continued on Wednesday, when the Atherton's were examined, from whom it appeared that it was quite common for the men to take the tops off the lamps, or light candles, which they carried secretly about with them; and from a general review of the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"The jury have come to the conclusion that, according to the evidence adduced on this inquest, the verdict cannot be other than accidental death. At the same time, they are strongly of opinion that there has been gross mismanagement in carrying on the workings of the colliery, and that there is great inconsistency in the evidence given as to the use of naked candles by the men. And the jury consider it imperatively necessary on the part of the proprietors that the rules and regulations should be printed, and strictly attended to, and the instructions of Mr. Wynne rigidly carried out.

The Colliery Explosion at Hebburn.—At the inquest on the 22 victims to this awful catastrophe, recorded in our last Journal, the jury having completed the painful task of viewing the bodies, sufficient evidence was taken to enable the deputy-coroner to order the interment of the bodies. Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector, was present, and suggested a simple apparatus for effecting artificial respiration, to be provided at every colliery, and kept in readiness for application in all cases of suspended animation produced by the after-damp. He thought it quite possible to teach the men its use. The coroner agreed with the suggestion, and intimated to Mr. Maxwell, and other colliery surgeons, the desirability of a course of lectures to the men employed, on the simplest means of restoring suspended animation in such cases. The inquest was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

Coleford.—As three boys were pursuing a weasel in a part of Dean Forest, one of them, named Atwood, in his eagerness, leapt a fence which bounded a limestone quarry, into which he fell 100 feet, and was killed.

Matlock.—An explosion of hydrogen gas, provincially called "wildfire," took place in the Bullace-tree Lead Mine, by which three men were burned; John Pickard, dangerously, but James and John Buckley are expected to recover in a few days.

Tipton.—R. Williams, aged 11, fell down a shaft at the Moat colliery, and was killed.

Sedgley.—As S. Colley, aged 13, was steadying a skip at Prior's-field Colliery, the tackling caught his waistcoat, which giving way, he fell down the shaft, and was killed.

Wheal Reath.—T. Trudgen fell down the engine shaft, and was killed.

Stray Park Mine.—Thomas Polkinghorne, aged 18 years, fell 16 fathoms down the shaft, and was killed.

Sunderland.—Cuthbert Cummings, aged 13, was killed by being thrown out of the tub he was driving at Haswell Colliery.

— T. R. Sharer, a child, playing near Pemberton Colliery shaft, was run over and killed.

Hindley.—R. Johnson fell down Messrs. Nuttal, Caldwell, & Co.'s pit, and was killed.

— P. Fairhurst was killed by a fall of roof at Messrs Lancaster's Kirkless Hall Colliery.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The 100 fathom level is driven 1 fm. east of Field's engine shaft; the lode at this point presents a favourable appearance, being composed of capels and beautiful soft spar; this level will be driven with all possible speed, and, at the same time, we shall prepare for sinking under it. The stopes over the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, are in value just as when commenced—about 50*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, west of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of capels. The ground in Wyld's shaft sinking under the 90 fm. level, is just as last reported. There is no change to notice in either of the cross cuts driving north and south of this shaft, nor in the 60 fm. level west of the engine shaft. Our tribute department continues good.

APPLEDORE.—We have commenced cutting the plat, which, I hope, we shall finish early next week. We have part of the lode in the plat, which still produces good spots of lead intermixed with the mundic.

BARGALLY.—In driving the level south to hill, the lode continues kindly but has not quite so much ore in it as we have seen. We have commenced to sink the shaft to go down at the north end of No. 1 cross cut, where we drove through the best orey ground.

BAT HOLES.—We have cut the Cornish lode in the 60 fathom level; it is about 20 inches wide, composed of spar and capel, and the ground hard for driving; we think it best, therefore, to drive north on the Wood lode, as it will fall in conjunction with the Cornish lode, according to its present bearing, in about 12 fathoms driving: we we find they are approximating towards each other fast going north, and, taking a geological feature into consideration, we may expect to find ore at the junction—particularly so, when it is found in an oblique direction. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving north, is presenting a more promising appearances and the ground easier for driving. With regard to the tribute department, both on the Wood and California lodes, it is much the same as usual—yielding a moderate quantity of lead ore.

BEACON.—We are still sinking the shaft on the Beacon lode, which is producing some very good tinstuff. In Tellam's level, we are driving east and west on the lode, which continues the same as last reported. The branches in the north shaft are still producing rich tinstuff. In sinking a shaft in the clay works, we have cut a very kindly lode, which we intend to cut through in a few days, and shall then be able to give you more information upon it.

BORINGDON PARK.—Since our last report the adit level has been driven 6 fms. We have not made so much progress in driving this level as formerly, in consequence of not being able to get wheelers to wheel the stuff. We have not done anything on the caunter lode, as we want to communicate the two winzes as speedily as possible. We have an improvement in the 15 fm. level going west, and are now driving on ground that will pay well for stoping, or will let at a moderate tribute. We have not yet intersected the slide we went through in the adit level. Murchison's shaft is down about 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 15 fm. level. We have one part of the lode in the shaft and have broken some good stones of lead from it. We weighed yesterday (May 12) 8 tons 9 cwts. 3 qrs. of lead ore, and have sent samples to the different smelting companies, and we are now dressing for another sampling.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The men have not driven anything in the 30 fm. level west since last reported, in consequence of the scarcity of surface water. The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with but little ore at present. The winze sinking under this level is still in alluding ground and poor. The stope in the back of this level is yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in Hallett's engine-shaft, sinking under the 30 fm. level, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, soft spar, with a strong mixture of jack and lead ore. The 30 fm. level, north of this shaft, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, the greatest part of which is black jack, mixed with lead ore. Joseph's lode in the deep adit level, south of the hill, is much the same as last reported—5 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the eastern end, in the 115, is worth 6 tons of copper ore per fathom; and the 103 east is much improved, now yielding 5 or 6 tons of ore per fathom, apparently increasing in size. In the 90 and 80 we are still rising and sinking for a winze communication to give ventilation, and lay open ground for tributers. The 47 fm. level west, on Tavistock lode, is more kindly than we have hitherto seen it; it yields some good stones of black and yellow ore. The tribute department is in a sound and healthy state. We have increased our samplings to 160 tons per month, and have no doubt of returning that quantity monthly.

BLACK CRAIG.—No. 1 cross-cut, in the 40 fathom level, west of Welsh shaft, is now driven near 10 fms., the last 3 ft. of which is in hard stone, containing but little lead. There is a good mixture of lead in the end driven east from the side of this cross-cut. No. 2 cross-cut is driven 5 fms., 2 fms. of which is productive, and the last 3 fms. have joints and strings of ore scattered through the rock. No. 3 cross-cut is driven 4 fms., 2 fms. of which productive; for the last 9 feet it looks like a horse of ground, and there is a favourable change in the present end. No. 4 cross cut is driven 3 fms., 2 fms. productive, and the present end is in the same horse of ground as that in No. 3 cross-cut. The stopes in the bottoms, under the 28 fm. level, still produce fine ore. The men have finished cutting down shaft, and are now putting in the driving pieces and casing it down.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—We are driving on the cross-cut north on the course of the Tamar Consols north and south lode, so as to intersect as soon as possible the copper lode or lodes from which the large stream of water cut a short time since is issuing. The present depth here is 55 fathoms perpendicular, and gaining backs driving north. The first lode that will be intersected is a south underlie one, and is the same the old men returned many hundreds of tons of ore from at a shallow depth, 130 fms. west, of the point it will be cut by us. The next lode, north of this one, is a north underlayer and is one of the Wheal Arthur lodes; judging from where they are seen, west at the surface, we may expect to reach both in 30 fms. driving. From the water being so quick in the present end, and the large quantity of mundic, with yellow, grey, and black copper ore met with in driving, there is every reason to suppose the first lode is not far off. The lode in the eastern level has not been cut into since the cross-course was cut.

CARADON WOOD.—The depth of the shaft is about 26 fms. 1 ft. below the adit. We have cut in the lode about 4 ft. at the bottom of the shaft, but no appearance of the western wall as yet. The lode is composed of spar, mundic, and some small bunches of killas, with a flookan on the lode of a light blue colour, containing a quantity of mundic, about 6 in. wide; its underlay is about 3 ft. 6 in. in a fathom. The lode being very wet and rather hard, makes it spare for sinking; the ground is not so heavy as it was before we cut the lode, so that we shall not be obliged to timber so close in future.

CEFN GWYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 10 fathom level, is 7 feet wide, 3 feet of which is a good mixture of ore; this lode appears to be improving in depth. The lode in the 10 fathom level east is 5 feet wide, and from 1 foot to 18 inches of which is good saving work for dressing.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—We have again cut the lode north of Gossan in the end west of New shaft, which we find to be about 6 ft. wide, and tinny throughout. The lode in the stopes continues much the same as last reported—good. The ground in the cross-cut, north of Fatwork shaft, is a little harder than it has hitherto been, however we can now drive 10 ft. a week. The lode in the end, east of cross-cut, is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore, and bearing a kindly appearance. Our tributers are working on in good spirit, and raising some excellent work. Our new wheel and stamps are working (with the 18 heads) remarkably well, which will be the means of adding to our monthly returns. We hope to get tin enough this month to pay our working cost, and the greatest portion, if not all, the bills.

CHRISTOW.—All our work is proceeding excellently. The engine house is being covered in; the boiler and other articles belonging to the engine are now on the ground, and the engineers are here to commence heaving her in. The shaft is sinking satisfactorily, and looking very kindly; we are now dividing and casing it. The smiths' shop is finished, and the office and store-room walls are up.

CREETOWN.—No. 2 end, on No. 1 lode, is improved since my last report; lode now 18 inches wide, with fine stones of copper with lime, and gossan—a kindly lode. We have a fine kindly lode 2 ft. wide in our shaft; there is fine stones of copper and lead mixed through the lode, which is improving in depth. In No. 3 end the lode is small at present, but I see an improvement coming on to-day, and more water: I expect to see the lode open out again in a few feet driving. No. 1 back, in No. 3 level, is still yielding 1½ or 2 tons per fm. No. 2 backs are somewhat improved, and yielding a ton of ore per fm. No. 4 lode, in No. 1 level, is still a kindly lode, and large, with strings of copper and lead. In No. 2 end the lode is more settled, with small spots of lead, and more spar and gossan mixed therein. On the whole, we are looking well, and I am confident to say, that, from my knowledge and every day sight of the desired improvement of the lode in each deeper level from commencement, that we shall have a body of ore in depth.

A sample of our gossan, out of No. 3 level, assayed by Mr. Mitchell, of Kentish Town, is reported as yielding—49 ounces fine silver, and 3 dwts. 12 grs. of fine gold per ton of 20 cwts. of ore: this would give 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton for silver; 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton for gold.

CUBERT SILVER-LEAD.—The lode in the 45 fm. level west is still productive for lead, and appearances, altogether, much as last stated; the lode in the eastern end at this level is also very promising, and since our last is much improved in appearances. The ground in each of these drivings is of a different character to any met with in the levels above, and decidedly more congenial for lead. The lode in the 35 fm. level east is improving, and has been productive of some good work this last week past. The lode in this level to the west has not yet been cut through, but so far as it has been penetrated it is of a very promising character, and contains lead throughout. The lode in the 25 fm. level east is still large, and principally consisting of a kindly quartz, richly impregnated with lead, and we hope, before long, to see a considerable improvement. We have discontinued the driving of this level west, and have resumed sinking Mexico shaft immediately over it. The lode in the 15 fm. level east is still kindly, but not so rich for lead as it has been, being much disordered by a cross-course; we hope, however, it will shortly resume its former good appearances. The ground is very favourable for lead, and easy of being wrought. The lode in this level to the west is very much improved, and is at present producing some excellent stones of lead. The appearances in the bottom and eastern point of the mine are decidedly improving; at our setting, on Saturday last, five tribute pitches were set with favourable prospects, and our tutwork bargains were set at prices much as usual. It will be perceived, however, that it is somewhat less at the 45 fm. level than usual, showing a decided improvement in the ground as well as the prospects in the bottom of the mine.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE (COPPER).—We have nothing new to add to our report since last week, except that we are still progressing favourably. We are now particularly engaged in procuring the necessary materials for finishing the furnaces, preparatory to smelting, and hope to have them in use in about a month.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—We are obliged to suspend the sinking in the bottom of the 30 fathom level, in consequence of there being no level in under the ore to take off the water. We shall very shortly commence driving the 84 fm. level west, which will lay open a good deal of ore ground. The pitches continue to turn out a fair quantity of ore. I hope to sample as much ore next sampling day (28th inst.), the produce of two months, as we did last, which was the produce of three months; and when we lay open a little more ground, we shall still increase our returns.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Our end in the 70 fathom level west is just the same as last reported. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 will turn out about 3 tons of ore per fm. We have cut a very fine branch in the cross cut in the 60 fm. level west, composed of flookan and yellow copper ore of the richest quality. The lode at Rundle's shaft is very promising, composed of soft spar, flookan, mundic, and yellow copper ore. There is no alteration at Carthew's.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—The late company having run out of nearly all the materials for the underground working of the mine, I have been engaged in getting a necessary supply as fast as possible, so that the underground operations may again be vigorously resumed. The tributers have been engaged in clearing up their tin, which was sold on Friday last to the Union Tin Smelting Company, Beerallston. I now advise you of the quantity and quality of each parcel:—No. 1, 15 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs., at 46*l.* per ton, 36*l.* 6*s.*; No. 2, 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., at 28*l.* per ton, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., at 7*l.* per ton, 1*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* = 41*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The tributers have again taken their pitches, and appear to be well pleased. The adit end, going east, is the only tutwork bargain underground for the present; here the lode will yield very rich work. We have also a quantity of tin halvans on the floors, which will pay well for dressing up and returning. The two rocks of tin ore I named in my last have been detained at Exeter for inspection, and have caused no little surprise. They have been inspected by a number of gentlemen; and one of the late shareholders (a Mr. Balle) said he had seen some excellent heaps of tin ore often there, but never saw such rocks of tin before; and he knows there is a rich mine to be made of the East Birch Tor, if worked with spirit, which is sure to be done under the present company. The mine is divided into 2500 shares, out of which 1000 shares are offered to the public at 3*l.* each; and the money arising from this issue will be expended solely in developing the resources of the mine, by sinking to a greater depth, and driving on the richer portions of the lodes, which have hitherto remained untouched.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—Since last report the men have driven east about 4 fms. on the course of the lode. There is but little alteration; the black stone is about 9 in. thick on the north side, and the other part is a whitish soft rock, with carbonate of lime and flookan, about 5 ft. wide, very favourable for driving. The water is very

EAST BORINGDON.—Annie's shaft is down about 8 fms. 3 feet below the 28 fm. level. We are now sinking in elvan, and the ground is more favourable; the 23 fathom level, going west, is very much improved, and breaking good work from there; we are pushing on this level with all possible force to hole to the adit level now driving at Boringdon Park. The 28 fathom level, going east, is idle for the present, the pare of men that took this last setting day; having run their bargain, I hope to set a fresh pare to-morrow (May 14). We are breaking good work from a pitch in the back of the 28 fm. level going west, as also from the 20 fm. level east. I shall be able to set a pitch or two more as soon as we have holed the 28 going west. We weighed yesterday (May 12) 13 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. of lead ore, and have sent samples to the different smelting companies. We have commenced dressing for another sampling.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE JUNCTION.—The engine-shaft on the north lode is sunk 12 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. below the 24 fm. level; we have commenced driving east and west for a 36 fm. level—lode 2 feet wide, mundic and spar, with fine stones of ore. For some time past we have been driving east by the side of the north lode in the 24; on cutting into it last week we found that the lode is much more orey than it was, and will yield good saving work. The 28 fm. level east and west is in hard ground. The 16 fm. level east, on south lode, is more settled, and, according to its appearance, will very shortly make into ore.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—We have brought home the water from the Walkham River, in the new water course. The wheel is now working at full speed; the water is up between the 23 and 12 fms. level. I expect by Tuesday next the mine will be drained, so that we may be able to resume the driving of the 32 fm. level through the lode. The men are getting on with the lobby as fast as possible; the ground is rather harder than I expected to find it. We have the same channel of ground in the wheel-pit. I expect we shall raise a good lot of stone for building, it being a firm slate. Now the water-course is completed, I hope to have a full supply of hands engaged in excavating ground for the wheel pit next week.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since we resumed Hitchins's shaft we have sunk 7 ft. in the lode; the gossan is just the same as when we began sinking, of a splendid character; we have driven 6 ft. east from the 45 fathom plat in it, and it is of the same quality as that in the shaft. The tunnel end is looking just the same, still producing stones of copper ore, occasionally with a masterly wall; the south side of the end with spots of ore in the wall, showing there is a large quantity of copper ore in this great and extensive lode.—P.S. Since writing my report, I have seen the dialling of our lodes, which Mr. Gully has just laid down on paper, and it appears that our two north lodes form a junction with our main lode a few fathoms west of Hitchins's shaft, which I consider a very encouraging feature, and accounts in a measure for the extraordinary gossan we have here.

ESGAIR LLEE.—Previous to intersecting the caunter lode in the 10 fathom level it was necessary to make our pitwork more efficient, as that lode discharges more water than the other two, and during the past week we have so increased it as to be fully adequate for the purpose, and have attached to the nose of the bob 20 fms. of 7 in. main rods, with set offs to draw the tye and sinking lifts, which answers as well as we could wish, and in the course of two or three days we shall finish putting in the penthouse, hanging tackle, &c., ready to resume sinking the shaft, now down 3 fms. below the 10; and in case we could procure a party of active and qualified sumpmen, the shaft, with good speed, might be sunk to the 20 fm. level in the course of two months. We cannot speak of any alteration in the middle lode in the 10 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, since my last. We are now in course of taking down the caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Jones's winze; it is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of friable quartz and carbonate of lime, spotted with lead, and has a more promising appearance, with the whole of the water again coming from the bottom of the end, which is a strong indication of an improvement. In my last I informed you we had suspended the stoping in the back of the deep adit, on the caunter lode, in order to bring on the level, then 26 fms. behind and 12 fms. above, to sink a winze to the deep adit for ventilation, and to facilitate the stoping east and west of same; to accomplish this desirable object with all possible dispatch we had resumed it by six men, the lode being kindly and producing good stones of ore, but not then sufficient to set a value on; but during the week we have had an unusual improvement in this level, the orey part of the lode being 3 ft. wide, with vughs in same extending for 6 ft. in length, richly decorated with the most splendid specimens of crystallized white lead I ever saw, and should the ground continue as favourable for driving as at present, we shall be over the rich lode we have in the level below, and ready to sink in same in less than two months; and as the dressing-floor is well stocked with work for want of water to crush the same, I hope you may not advise resuming the steping previous to the ore ground above the deep adit being laid open to the best advantage. Messrs. T. P. Thomas and James Strike inspected the mine on Wednesday and Thursday, and I believe they were agreeably surprised with our prospects in general.

GARREG.—The lode in the 20 fm. level north is large, producing fine stones of lead; it is very easy for driving, and leaving fair tribute ground; in the 20 fm. level south the lode is large, but at present unproductive. The pitch in the back of the 20 fm. level north is working by six men, at 4*l.* per ton.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The St. Martin's lode in the 96 fathom level east, north of the elvan, has not been taken down since our last report; the 96 fathom level west, on the same lode, is worth 6 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks; the middle lode in this level, east of Taylor's, will be taken down in a few days. We have done nothing more on St. Martin's lode in the 84; but are still driving to cut the north part of the same lode. The St. Martin's lode in the 76 fm. level, east of Clarke's, is opening to a good course of tin, and is now worth 20 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The 20 fathom level, at Bawden's, is suspended for a short time to facilitate the convenience of cutting some ground, preparatory to setting new pitches in this level. The lode in the 10 fm. level, at Coale's, is worth 20 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The seven pitches in the bottom levels are yielding 8 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The mine generally is looking well, and rather improved.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 10, west from Burgan's, on new lode, is producing about 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The 20 east is 1½ foot wide, spar, mundic, and spots of lead; the same level east, on old lode, is yielding stones of lead. We have put men to rise in the back of the 30 fm. level east, in a good bunch of lead. The 40 east is turning out good work for lead, and there is a good branch in the rise above this level. The rise in the back of the 20, west of Sunderland's, is producing good stones of lead. The stopes at Kenworthy's are improved, and yielding good work for tin. The lode at new shaft, on the hill, is composed of gossan and a portion of tin. The stopes and tribute pitches are generally looking well. The new wood rods at surface answer remarkably well. The water is drained below the 40, and we expect to fork to bottom in the course of two or three days.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—We have been engaged the whole of this month in putting in the Park engine-shaft and the new plunger lift, which will be properly fixed in about eight days hence; in consequence of this, a great hinderance is caused in clearing the levels, as the men have been required at the capstan. Since last report, another level has been seen in the flat-rod shaft, 50 fms. under adit; we have entered the same 20 fms. west, with the water about knee deep; a winze is to be seen in this level, about 20 fms. from shaft: two pumps will be added next week to the present lift, and this level will thereby, in a few days, be made dry; we expected that this was the bottom level, but, because the winze is in it, a deeper one must have been driven; the old men allowed this shaft to collapse, and we have been obliged to cut it down—a delay, therefore, is caused. About Bennett's and the eastern Croft Gothal shaft, good tribute whole ground is found; we shall soon set it. We have called a shaft on Bulley lode Birch's, the bottom of which is reached, and the level found clear. A pile of good ore, which the old men broke, we brought to surface a few days ago. Another shaft is sunk to this level (the 20); and the 20 west is set to drive at 30*l.* per fathom; a winze to be sunk in the bottom of the 20; Birch's shaft to sink; and six pitches to be worked at from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* in 1*l.* It is very astonishing to every one how the old men could have left a lode with such productive appearances. The lode in the 40 end, west of Orchard shaft, is as rich as ever—a great many fathoms of tribute ground of first-rate quality have been laid open; the 40, west of Buzzo's shaft, contains a large lode; the ore course is about 6 in. wide. The tribute pitches, and these mines generally, since last report, have undergone a great improvement. The next sampling will be on Tuesday (25th inst): 300 tons of ore are already dressed on the floors. The steam-whim and crusher are being put together with as much speed as possible.

HERODSFOOT.—Our monthly survey was on Saturday last. In the 137 south we are driving by the side of the lode; the ground is favourable, the price being 45*s.* per fathom; there are two stopes in the back of this level, each yielding 5 cwts. of ore per fathom—average price for stoping 20*s.* per fathom. In the 127 fm. level north the lode in the end is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fathom—price for driving 90*s.* per fathom; there is one stope in the back of this level, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fathom—price 25*s.* per fathom. In the 127 fm. level south we are driving on the course of the lode, which in the end is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fathom—the present price is 7*l.* per fathom, but the ground is likely to improve shortly; there are four stopes in the back of this level: No. 1, worth 4 cwts.—price 20*s.*; No. 2, 8 cwts.—price 40*s.*; No. 3, 10 cwts.—price 45*s.*; and No. 4, 8 cwts.—price 35*s.* per fathom. In the 117 fathom level the lode in the end is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fathom—price for driving 5*l.* per fathom; there are two stopes in the back of this level, each worth 5 cwts. of ore per fathom, and price for stoping 30*s.* per fathom. In the 106 fm. level we are driving by the side of the lode; the ground is favourable, and the lode when cut through presented a good orey appearance, and the driving is now laying open productive and profitable ground—price for driving 60*s.* per fathom; there is a winze sinking in the bottom of this level by the side of the lode, which will be communicated to the 117 in the course of this month—price 30*s.* per fathom for sinking. In the 94 fathom level the lode in the end is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom—price for driving 6*l.* per fm.; there are two stopes in the back of this level, each worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom; we are also sinking a winze in the bottom of this level by the side of the lode, which will be holed very shortly—price for sinking 50*s.* per fathom. We continue to drive on the eastern part of the lode in the 82 fathom level; during the last few days a considerable and favourable change has taken place in the character of the lode, and the country has become more settled, so that there is every reason to expect that the lode will very shortly become profitably productive. There is every probability of our being able to resume operations at Bosse's shaft next month, as the water has gone down 14 fathoms in the last few weeks. On the whole, I am happy to say that there is an evident improvement throughout the mine, which affords every hope of being able to maintain, if not increase on, our present samplings, notwithstanding the falling off in the produce from the stamps, occasioned by the want of water. We sampled on the 8th inst. 55 tons of ore, of better quality than the last.

HOLMBUSH.—The stratum in both cross-cuts, north and south of Hitchins' engine-shaft, is much the same as last week. At Wall's engine-shaft, in the 124, we have extended the cross-cuts far enough to enable us to cut plat. The ground in the 145 cross-cut, south of the diagonal shaft, is moderate killas, or slay-slate; the lode in the 145, east of the diagonal shaft, will produce 1½ ton of rich copper ore per fm.; the lode in the western end, in the same level, will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom, and apparently is likely to improve as we near the great cross-course. The lode in the 132 fm. level, east of the last-named shaft, will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom of good quality; and the country surrounding it is soft, light blue killas—a most important feature

for the eastern part of the mine. The lode in the 133 fm. level south is 5½ feet wide, composed of soft quartz, prian, flookan, and lead, besplanged throughout, so much so that we are obliged to dress the whole quantity raised; and, as we have previously stated, we believe the further we proceed southward the more productive the lode will be found. We hope to make a communication over this level with a tributs pitch in the 120 next week; after which greater facilities will be afforded for working the ground in every way. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is at present disordered by a small flookan slide, in connection with a small cross-course, which we think has hove the lode to the right hand, or south side, as it is generally termed; and to ascertain the fact we have put the men to cut in southward. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 4 ft. wide, producing 10 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 fathom level east is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, soft killas, and stones of ore, producing about 2 tons of the latter per fm. The ground in the rise over this level is favourable; but no lode taken down since we commenced rising the wall of it; it is very smooth and hard, which is a great sign, generally speaking; the lode in the 100 fm. level, east of Wall's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom—ground moderate. The tributs department, on the whole, is just the same as on the setting day.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The 86 west of, and bottom levels at, Stewart's remain as before. There is a large lode coming into the 74 east, with spots of ore. The 62 west has a very kindly lode, and a good branch of ore, yielding ¼ a ton per fm.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—We have not done anything in the 70 fm. level since last report. The stopes in the back of the 60 fm. level south are producing good stones of lead ore; the lode in the 60 fathom level north is about 1½ foot wide, and being composed of flookan, quartz, fluor-spar, and producing occasionally good stones of ore, is exceedingly kindly. The cross-cut in the 50 fathom level, towards the western lode, is still in hard ground. We have seen the end in the 50 fm. level north, the lode in which is small, composed principally of flookan.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the engine shaft is much as last reported. The lode in the 36 fm. level, driving east, is about 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; the lode in the 36 fm level west is about 1 ft. wide, with a small branch of lead. The lode in the 26 fathom level is small, and at present unproductive. The stopes are looking quite as well as when last reported.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 42, is about 3 feet wide, with a small leader of copper ore on the south side; the 42 east from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing a few cwts. of ore; the 42 west about 18 inches wide, with a few stones of ore; the 30 fm. level east from 2 to 3 ft. wide, with some good stones of ore; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is considerably improved; I believe the same channel of ground is now coming into it as we drove through in the 42 fm. level east; it is now worth about 3l. per fm., and, when holed, the ground will be wrought to considerable advantage. The 30 west is about 1 ft. wide, with considerable stones of ore. The ground in the cross-cut is very favourable for exploring. We have about 20 tons of ore now dressed, and from 8 to 10 tons ready for the crusher, so that another parcel can be sold very soon.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the shaft is still 4 feet wide—a splendid course of ore.

NORTH BULLER.—We have intersected three small branches in the 40 cross-cut south, producing mundic ore, &c., judging from which, we think there is a lode near at hand. The engine shaft is sunk 11 fms. 3 ft. under the 40 fm. level. We calculate to sink the level and case down the shaft this month.

NORTH DOWNS.—Christoe lode, in the 90 east of west shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the 80 east the lode is 18 in. wide, poor. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, the lode is divided into branches, thinly mixed with ore. In the 60 east the lode is worth 5l. per fm.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER.—The 70 fm. level is draining by the level below, but the lode is unaltered. The 60 fm. level is in soft killas ground, and should be extended with all possible speed, as we have no doubt a good piece of ground before us. The 50 fm. level is still in the cross-course, from which we have an increase of water, and the upper levels completely drained. In the 40 fm. level west the lode is in two parts, producing spar and rich ore in one part, the other composed principally of white iron, which is a sure leader to this kind of copper; in this level, extending east on the south part, the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing very rich ore on each side of an elvan vein, worth from 10l. to 12l. per fm. The 30 fm. level is in beautiful ground, the price reduced from 5l. to 32s. 6d. per fm., and we hope soon to intersect the lode seen in the level, when we purpose making a communication for air, and be able to stope the back, which contains very rich ore.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—By trying the course of the north branch in the adit with the dial, it is found to be considerably diverging from the regular driving of the adit level; the bearing of the adit end is now about 5° to the north of west more than the average driving of the level has been, while that of the north branch is 21° north of west, so that, by its present direction, we shall be a great distance north of Murchison's shaft—the point we so much want to reach; under these considerations, I have suspended the driving on the north branch, and put four of the men, with the two before driving the adit, to push it on as fast as possible to hole to Murchison's shaft, which is very important, as it will throw off 30 fms. of lift, will considerably ease our engine, and cause a good ventilation, besides proving that part of the lode.

OKEL TOR.—The ground in the cross-cut, driving north to intersect the great gossan lode, has greatly improved; our present driving is about 2 fms. weekly. The ground is a beautiful soft light blue killas, and much water coming from the end. The distance having been driven to reach the first lode, we are in daily expectation of intersecting it at the depth of 45 fms. from surface.

ORSEDD.—The lode in the shaft has much the same appearance as when last reported. The water is rather quick for a whim—consequently, our sinking is slow.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—We are now engaged in putting down the plunger lift, rods, &c., in Carlyon's shaft, which I hope we shall complete this week to the 38 fm. level. Immediately the water is forked again to this level we shall drop 10 fms. under, when we shall, no doubt, be able to fork very fast: by the time this is completed we shall be ready to fix the plunger in Truscott's shaft at the 40 fm level. We shall commence grinding some of the tributers' ore to morrow (the 12th inst.) We have the crusher all fixed, with the exception of the raft wheel and riddle; the latter will be sent here and fixed to day; the former we can do without for a short time Our tribute pitches are looking very well throughout the mine. In the winze sinking under the 13 fm. level, at Bellinger's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore. In the 40 fm. level, west and north of Truscott's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore and mundic. In the 30 fm. level, north of Clark's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, good ore throughout.

— We have not many tribute pitches set this time; the men are working on their two months' take, and most of them getting wages. You will see by the settings that we have set a cross-cut to drive north from Clark's shaft in the 30 fm. level; this cross-cut is already driven north 40 fms., and we think it is driven to within 10 fms. of Bellinger's lode, which we hope to intersect in about six weeks. In the 13, at Bellinger's, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and from the appearance of the ore, mundic, and gossan, there is every reason to think we are close on the back of a course of ore. The lode in the 40 fm. level, west of Truscott's, is looking much better; it is not underlaying so fast north, and is producing no ore: I hope soon to have an important change in this level. In Truscott's shaft we are cutting ground for the plunger lift, and expect next week we shall complete it. We have commenced dressing the ore which we have at surface, and pressing it for the crusher.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS.—We are progressing with the shaft as usual; no material alteration in the lode since last report. In cutting for the adit, the lode from wall to wall is 9 ft. wide, with three distinct leaders, and each producing tin. We have also one man shoding in search of other lodes.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—The lode in the 24 fathom level is now driven on 2 fms. east, and 2 fms. west; as far as we have seen it, it has been 2 ft. wide, with regular and firm walls, and its quality throughout will exceed 7s. per bushel; it has been for the last three days strongly impregnated with mundic, and we have this day (May 12), found some spots of rich black copper ore intermixed; these indications we consider to be very promising, and they confirm our opinion of the quality of it, and its great merits where proved in depth. In the winze on this lode, in the 12 fm. level, west of the cross cut, we have this week cut the winze plat, and commenced sinking on the lode, where it is from 18 to 24 in. wide, worth 4s. per bushel; we may now safely calculate on a long, rich, and remunerative piece of ground between the 12 and 24 fathom levels. In the 24 fathom level cross-cut we have now driven 7 ft. north from the north lode, and we expect the north Tymorgie lode by driving 2 or 3 fathoms further north—this will depend entirely on its underlay; the ground is somewhat harder than we have hitherto found it, in very congenial strata for tin. We look forward with confidence to the cutting of this lode, and we then expect to lay open the best piece of ground in the mine, as far as our workings have extended. In the cross-cut south in the 24 fm. level we are now 24 fms. from the sump shaft; the end is letting out a quantity of water, which leaves us no doubt that we are near the horse-flesh lode; had it continued to underlay as fast below the 12 fm. level as it did above, we should have cut it before now, but we find it is like our north lode—as the ground becomes firmer, the underlay decreases. Our tributers in the 12 fm. level are getting wages, and all other operations are going on in the usual course. Our little engine is doing its work well, and with great ease. The water is kept from the 24 fm. level by working five strokes per minute; it is capable of keeping all the water of the mine from all the lodes we have discovered in the 12 fm. level, and will safely work at a speed of 20 strokes per minute.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We are continuing the cross cuts as usual, nor do we expect to cut either lode within a fortnight from this time. The water is so slack for pumping that we purpose suspending sinking the shaft till the steam-engine is set to work. We shall, therefore, put some of the sumpmen to drive east on the new lode, and some to stope the eastern back. Nothing done on the new lode since the last week; scarcely any alteration in the west end since last report. The founders are progressing with the new engine and stamps very satisfactorily. The engine house is rising fast, and the other surface work well timed.

RIX HILL.—Our prospects here are just as last reported, except a little improvement in the 28 cross-cut, south of middle shaft; here we have intersected a course of spar, mixed with peach, and some tin, but we have not reached the south wall. This course, or lode, is of corresponding constituents with that driven through in the 28 cross-cut, south of sump-shaft, on the course of which we are now driving east, but have not yet taken down the lode.

SILVER BROOK.—The ends in the adit level are extended in favourable ground: the north end consists of gossan, of a very promising character, under which I have not the least doubt but that a valuable deposit of lead ore exists. It is, however, most extraordinary that excavations made by former workers were discovered on Monday, even in this part of the sett; but although I visited the mine again on Tuesday, the place was not sufficiently cleared to enable me to report to you the extent of the excavations, the value of the lode, &c., but immediately the stuff is removed I will advise you. The lode in the south end is 4 ft. wide, consisting of white iron, blende, and sulphuret of lead, and strongly mineralised with iron. We have marked out the foundation for the engine and boiler houses, and shall commence sinking the engine shaft forthwith.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—We have now commenced to sink the south shaft 10 fms. deeper. The stope in the back of the 12 fm. level is now looking well, worth about ¼ ton per fm.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD.—We have driven the 10 fm. level east on Nicholson's lode about 19 fms., which has brought us under the winze—the present price for driving is 5l. 10s. per fm.; we cannot say the exact size of the lode, as we have not yet got to the south wall—we have broken through about 8 feet; the lode is composed of mundic, peach, spar, and ore, with a leader of mundic, spar, and ore, about 3½ feet wide, yielding ¼ ton of ore per fm. In driving the last 3 fathoms, since we passed the cross-course, the ground by the side of the lode has altogether changed its appearance, and it is now of a beautiful light killas. The winze sinking on Nicholson's lode, in the adit level, is about 5 fms. deep—the present price is 6l. 15s. per fm.; the lode here is about 9 feet wide, composed of mundic, peach, spar, and ore, with a leader of mundic and ore about 3 feet wide, yielding ¼ ton of ore per fm. Our present prospects are very encouraging, and there is every reason to believe we shall meet with good bunches of ore in driving our deeper levels; when we have sunk this winze the remaining 5 fms. I should then recommend to sink Nicholson's shaft 4 fms. deeper, which will bring us to the 20, and then drive east on Nicholson's lode; by so doing, there is no doubt that we shall lay open some good orey ground; and I should most strongly recommend to commence at once to drive a cross-cut north in the 27 fathom level, from Gabriel's shaft, to intersect Nicholson's lode; this should be done without delay, as our ore is dipping east towards the bed of the river, and it is my firm opinion that if this be done we shall lay open some profitable ground. We have driven the cross cut south in the 27, from Gabriel's shaft, to intersect Camplin's and the caunter lodes about 11 fms. 3 ft; the ground continues rather hard—the present price is 8l. 10s. per fm. We are now making preparations for the dressing floors, and hope to commence dressing the beginning of next week.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The south lode, in the 66 east, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; the 64 west, on Youren's lode, ½ ton per fm.; and the 42 east stones of ore. Youren's lode, in the 42 west, is yielding saving work; in the 32 west it is yielding 1 ton per fm. The leve s are opening ground fast, and the mine is in a very good state.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—The engine-shaft is sinking by eight men, and the ground is more favourable on the east; the easterly lode north is 20 in. wide, flookan, killas, spar, and particles of lead. In the cross-cut west we have intersected two small branches, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic, 20 in. apart, filled with killas between; the underlie is regular. We are continuing the cross-cut, to make sure whether any more lode exists further west before opening on it.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—Our engine and stamps continue to work well, but in consequence of the dry weather we have not a sufficient quantity of water for constant stamping: we are preparing rods for drawing water from another shaft, and hope shortly to have the pumps on the mine. We are also driving the cross cut north of engine shaft to intersect the north lode, which we expect to accomplish in 1 or 2 fathoms at most: the intersection of this lode is likely to increase our water; it could not be done in the winter, the water then being too plentful to keep without an engine. After this summer, the difficulty will be removed, as we shall be able, with the assistance of the engine, to sink and drive when necessary. We have more than 900 tons of tinstuff at surface. Our chief operation in the tin department is in the western part, near the junction: we have not yet arrived at the bottom of the former working. The ground, as we proceed downwards, is much better than any we have yet seen, and the mine never looked so well as at present. We have commenced the driving the adit at St. Gouger, and shall push on as fast as possible.

May 11.—You will see, by Capt. Williams's report, we are looking very well in the tin department; we have commenced sinking at the junction of the two large lodes, where we have some very good work, and hope soon to get down to water. We do not apprehend any difficulty as to water after this summer; when we have a sufficiency, I have no fear as to the returns of tin. We shall have an increase of water as soon as we can get the lift fixed in Bullock's shaft, which I hope will be in the course of next week. Our cross cut is getting near the north lode, which, when intersected, will, we hope, give us an additional supply of water, as well as tin. St. Gouger adit is progressing favourably.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft the cross cut in the 120 fm. level is extended 3 fathoms towards the lode, and the ground is favourable. In the 107 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fathom; south end, 3 ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fathom. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 4l. per fathom; south end, 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fathom; east, lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fathom. In the north mine, at Smith's shaft, we have nearly completed the pitwork, &c., and by the latter part of the present week we expect to get the shaft in course of sinking, which would have been the case before this had it not been for the delay in the delivery of the engine on the mine, the consequence was we could fix but one plunger lift before the water became too powerful. The second lift (40 fms. long) we were obliged to fix as a drawing one, which we have lately converted into a plunger lift, and which was set to work last Saturday (May 8), and answers remarkably well. In the 68 fm. level, north end, the lode is improved since last week; it is now 2 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fathom; south end, 1 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. The 55 end north contains some branches, with spots of lead. Our stopes and pitches are usually productive. Our returns for the last four weeks were 78 tons, which were sampled on Saturday last.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In the 100 fm. level we are driving to cross cut south; in this level, east of Christoe, the lode is divided into two branches, with stones of ore. In the stopes above the 90, west of Woolcock's rise, the lode is worth 14l. per fm.; ditto, below the 90, west of Arthur's winze, worth 22l. per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 64, west of cross cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore; ditto east, 2 ft. wide, poor.—Parent Lode: In the 64, east of cross-cut, the branch is small and unproductive. In the 80, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—The engine-shaft is sunk below the 55 fathom level about 11 ft.; the ground continues hard. In the 55 west the lode is 4 feet wide, ground easy for driving, and unproductive. The 45 west continues to be driven in easy ground.

UNITY CONSOLS.—At Gray's engine-shaft, in the 70 fm. level east, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin; in the 70 west, the lode in the end is 4 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin. The rise in the back of the 60 east has a lode 18 inches wide, producing good work for tin. In the rise in the back of the 40 fm. level, east of Buckley's, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 30 fathom level end, east of eastern whim-shaft (Unity), the lode is 2 ft. wide, but at present unproductive; in the same level, west of Gray's, the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. At Lambo, in the 40 fm. level, south from Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the cross-cut still continues towards Hampton's lode, and the ground favourable for driving. At Wheal Kitty, we are still sinking the engine-shaft below the 50 fm. level; the ground is very good for driving, and we hope to be down to the 60 fm. level in about 12 days from this date (May 10). In the 50 fm. level east, the lode in the end is 6 in. wide, producing about 5 cwts. of copper ore per fathom, and I am glad to find that the ground is improved in this end since my last report; in the same level, west of Wheal Kitty, the lode in the end is 8 in. wide, worth 6l. per fm. for copper; this end is getting back under the orey ground we had in the 40 fm. level, and I am sanguine that it will prove very productive. I shall at once put some men to sink the eastern whim-shaft (Lambo), to hole this shaft to the 50 fm. level coming back from Wheal Kitty. The tribute pitches are going on very steadily, having little variation since my last report. Our new steam-stamps are working remarkably well, and I hope to be able to get 12 tons of tin for you next month. The tinstuff is turning out very satisfactorily, and should the stamps continue to work well, I have no doubt but we shall be able to make good returns.

WEST BASSET.—The north lode in the 42 fm. level east is 2 feet wide, producing about 1½ ton per fm. The 30 fm. level east is 2½ feet wide, saving work. In the 20 fm level east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan and good stones of ore The ground in the engine-shaft is easier for sinking. Our tribute pitches are looking well.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 30 fm. level, is varying from 4 to 6 ft. wide, composed of clay slate, mixed with jack, mundic, and spotted with lead ore; the lode in the same level east is 3 ft. wide, and yesterday (the 10th inst.) they got into the junction, where the two lodes join with each other going east; we saw a little ore, but have not yet cut through the south part of the lode. The cross-cut driving south from the shaft is still in favourable ground. The lode in the new shaft, sinking from the surface, is at present 7 ft. wide, although the shaft is only from 3 to 4 fms. in depth, and has a very kindly appearance.

WESTON.—We are nearly at a stand for want of water. The men are not able to work much above half their time. The breast at present is very hard, with veins of spar crossing it.

WEST POLGOOTH.—The south lode in the 22 fm. level is 20 inches wide, and we think it very probable that the shoot of tin in the old men's workings in the level above is still further east; this we shall prove in a few fathoms more. The north lode in the 12 fm level is continuing the same. We are still stoping the lode in Hewas, which continues to produce good work, and from which we are raising a quantity of tinstuff. The wheel is fixed, and the water will be brought over it to-morrow; we are preparing to attach six heads of stamps to it, to stamp the tinstuff we are raising from the Hewas lode. We hope in a few days to have thoroughly drained the old level. The tin on the floors is being cleaned up, and we shall return it next week.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—We have forked the water 16 fms. below the adit, where we are cutting ground for cistern and bearers, and it will take till the 16th or 17th inst. before we shall get under this place. The new engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the surface, but no timber put into it, which will require to be well done. From the new engine-shaft to a cross-course is 52 fms. at surface. I hope next week to set the engine house to build. We calculate for the lode to underlie to the engine-shaft about the 60 fm. level.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—Our east end is looking kindly and congenial, as far as the country is concerned, for mineral as soon as we cut the lode. I have again measured the ground, and find that the levels cannot be much short of the distance of the lode; but as the underlie cannot be determined till we cut it underground, we cannot say exactly how far to a few feet we may have to drive. Taking the direction of the lode from the shode pits in which the lode is discovered, I find it to be within 15° east of north. The lode on which we have wrought runs, on an average, as far as driven on, about 21° or 22° east of north; but gradually takes a less angle as it gets up the hill. The side runs in a direction of about 40° south of east, so that the lode, when cut, will not be intersected at right angles, but in a contrary direction. This circumstance will occasion a little larger line between the two lodes; but at all events we must be but a short distance from it.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—The 20 fm. level cross-cut north has intersected the great lode, which in Old Wheal Towan was formerly one of the richest in Cornwall; it is only cut into 1 ft., and looks large and strong, showing copper ore; it will be two or three days before we can ascertain its width and produce. A good deal of water is coming from it.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—The ground in the cross-cut is just the same as last reported, and if the lode should continue the same underlay as appears in the adit, we have about 4 fms. now only to drive to cut it in the 12 fm. level. The stamps are working on tribute, and the work generally progressing satisfactorily. We shall sell tin next week.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The lode in the 20 fm. level west is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and good stones of ore. The last 4 fms. of ground we have driven in this level have produced 3 tons of ore, worth 6l. per ton. We have cut through the lode in the 35 fm. level, west of the cross-course (which is about 14 in. wide, underlaying but a few inches in a fm. west), and find it 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and very good stones of ore. I shall be better able to judge what quantity of ore it will produce per fm. by the latter end of this week, as we only cut through the lode this morning. The lode in the rise above the 35 fm. level will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 6l. per ton. This is to ventilate the 35 fm. level from the 20. We have a very good lode both east and west of this rise, which will be taken down at a future day at a very low tribute, or stoped on tutwork at from 30s. to 35s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 35 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of ore occasionally. We have discovered a branch of ore driving south, just behind the 35 fm. level east, about 4 inches wide. I shall be able to give you more particulars in a few days. We are progressing with the cross-cuts in the 50 fm. level north and south as fast as possible.

WHEAL CARPENTER.—In compliance with your request, I have taken a minute survey of the different levels, shafts, &c. I find the adit level has been driven east of the cross course from 30 to 40 fms. on a well defined lode, varying from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and some very good stones of copper ore, with occasional branches and specimens of lead, of superior quality; the stratum it is embedded in is a soft killas, much stained with the mineral water proceeding from the ore the lode contains; the lode is intersected by a cross course about 7 fathoms east of the engine shaft, which has hove it to the right about 6 fms. The cross course inclines east in depth, and carries a flookan, mixed with soft spar, very congenial for lead ore, which I think you are likely to meet with at deeper levels. The 10 fm. level has been driven east 12 fms. on the course of the copper lode, and is intersected by the same cross course as noticed in the adit; here the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide—a decided improvement, both in size and quality, to the level above; in fact, the improvement is so apparent, that I think you ought not doubt having a good course of ore in the next level, which you will soon arrive at. The character of the lode, with the favourable change of strata now at the bottom of your engine shaft, justifies my giving this sanguine opinion; and as your steam-engine, with the other requisite buildings and machinery, are erected in a substantial manner, and of the best quality, the further capital that will now be required to develope this mine, and, in my opinion, make it a profitable investment, will be inconsiderable.

Anderton Cottage, near Tavistock, May 12. JAMES CARPENTER.

WHEAL CATHERINE.—We have set the men to drive the east lode at 2l. 10s. per fm. During the week we have opened on the lode discovered near the bottom of the shaft; it is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and good stones of lead.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The stopes below the adit, west of the cross-course, are still in a good course of ore. The lode at the 12 fm. level, west of the cross-course, is cut through; it is about 2½ feet wide, orey throughout, but, being still in the cross-course, is in an unsettled state, and will, I expect, remain so until the cross-course is driven through; we have commenced driving on it, and I expect to be in a better position to report on it fully in my next. There is no doubt that we shall have a good lode, as the course of ore in the stopes is lasting down before the end. The south lode, in the 24 end, is improving. The north lode has not been cut through for several fathoms; I intend shortly to have it taken down, as there are droppers of copper between the two lodes. At Gill's shaft we are driving a cross-cut to see the south lodes, and the country, in driving, is full of small branches of ore. Our pitches, in general, are just as last reported. We have cleared upwards of 40 fathoms of the adit level towards Gill's. I expect to communicate these two shafts at the adit this summer, without any very heavy expense, which will be a good point gained. Things in general are looking very satisfactory and encouraging. Our engine, drawing machine, &c., are working well.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Brumby's engine-shaft is down 19 fms. 3 feet from the surface, cased and divided to the bottom, with footway, &c. The lode in the shaft is still the same size (about 6 ft. wide), and still better as we sink. We have now a branch on the lode, about 4 in. wide, composed of beautiful black ore and mundic; altogether looking kindly. The killas is also changing to a lighter blue, more congenial for copper ore. By the change of the killas, and also the little branch of ore and mundic, I still think we shall have ore sooner than I anticipated, as there is everything in sight to encourage us, and I do certainly think that in 5 or 6 fathoms deeper we shall have a saving lode for copper ore.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 fathom level north, the ground is good, lode 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing 30 cwts. of ore per fathom; in the same level south the ground is good, lode 1 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fathom, and likely for great improvement soon; the stopes in the back of the same levels are producing 30 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 87 fm. level south the ground is good, lode 18 in. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. At Young's shaft, in the rise in the back of the 77 fathom level, the ground is moderate, lode 18 in. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. At Webb's shaft, in the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level, the ground is moderate, lode 15 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore in a fathom. We have fixed the bob in the 43 fm. level, at the engine-shaft, and shall get the rods and pumps fixed as soon as possible, in order to sink again with all speed. We have sunk this shaft 27 fms. on the course of the lode, which has proved unproductive, except the last 12 ft.; the lode is now 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fathom, with every indication of further improvement, and as the 87 fm. level, which we are driving towards this shaft, has carried ore upwards of 20 fms. further south than the 70 did, and the lode in this level progressively improving, it is most likely to be productive, and add greatly to our returns. Maxwell's shaft is sunk to the 60 fm. level; we shall commence casing down and drive the levels to open a great deal of tribute ground in this part of the mine. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of ore. At Penhale, we have cleared the engine-shaft to the 38 fm. level, and find 6 fms. 2 ft. clear under that level; we must enlarge under it in order to make room for pitwork. We sold on Friday last to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, 55 tons of ores at 12l. 14s. 6d. per ton; and 12 tons to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 9l. 3s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL GUSKIS.—The engine-shaft is sinking below the 10 fm. level by six men, at 6l. per fathom—it is down 3 fms. under the level. By the run of the lode I thought it should be coming into the shaft; by cutting in I found it, and broke a winze kibble full, good work for tin—the appearance is very encouraging. In the 10 the lode is 1 ft. wide, 3 in. of which is rich black ore, and opening good tribute ground; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, impregnated with yellow ore—three men are working on 12s. tribute. The appearance of the mine and its locality is very encouraging. The tributers are raising good ore and tinstuff, and doing well.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—We are getting on with the flat rod winze; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing about 2½ tons to the fathom. I have put four men to stope the back of the level on the south lode, east of the winze; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons to a fm. The ground in the engine shaft is looking better. The 30 end east, on the north lode, is better for ore than it has been; the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 1 ton to a fm. The ground in the cross-cut north is easier than it has been, and the men are in good course of working.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last report, we have sunk the engine or Dare's shaft about 5 ft., and we are now 3 fms. 5 ft. under the 10 fm. level; the ground is still of a favourable character. We have also driven the 10 fm. level, east of Malichi's shaft, about 7 ft., and the lode still maintains its size and character, as named in last report. We have not taken down any of the silver lode for the last few days. The walls of the engine house will be completed in the course of two or three days from this time (May 12). We shall have another parcel of silver ore prepared for the market to-morrow, samples of which, with the computed weight, will be sent to the smelting works, and to the offices of the company.

WHEAL MAY.—The lode in the 10 fathom level, going west, is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, prian, and good stones of ore, a very kindly lode. We are sinking the engine shaft as fast as possible. The engine is in very good order, and keeping the mine dry very easily.

WHEAL ROBINS.—The shaft is cleared and completed to the 30 fm. level, and we have commenced driving a cross-cut to intersect Watson's lode in this level. The 20 end west, on Watson's lode, is still looking well, though the lode has been split in two parts for the last 4 fms. driven through, but both parts are orey and inclining towards each other again, and will, according to their present course, form a junction in about 6 feet further than the present end, when a further improvement may be expected, as where this has happened before we have invariably found the lode better than in any other place. In the east end, in this level, on the old lode, the ground is rather harder than usual, but the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and producing tolerable tin ore, but the air is very foul here from want of ventilation, and we are clearing the adit, which is very badly broken in, to communicate with a winze, which will effectually ventilate the 20 fm. level. On the whole, the mine is in a very healthy state, and the company may regard their investment here as a safe one.

WHEAL VENTON.—Our shaft is sunk about 3½ fathoms below the 49, the ground very moderate and water easily kept out. The lode in the 49 fm. level is still large and hard, with a little lead, but not improved since you were here. In the 40 fm. level the lode is not so hard or large as in the level below, but its produce just the same; it is a very promising lode, and appears to be changing for the better.

WHEAL UNY.—Our shaftmen are at present busily engaged in fixing the plunger lift, &c., in the 50 fm. level, which is almost completed for forcing water to the 40. Whilst connecting the rods, &c., the water has risen several fms., which we intend forking previous to rearing the plunger column above the 40. The 30 cross-cut is a little easier for driving: on Monday, the 3d April, we set to four men and two boys, 2 fms., at 5l., per fm. The lode in the 30 west is full 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, prian, &c., with a branch 6 in. wide, of ore, mundic, &c., to the south: the lode altogether is of the most promising character; set to four men and two boys, 2 fms., at 3l. 10s. per fm. There has been but little done towards clearing the 40 west since our last, in consequence of the men having been engaged with the capstan and winze. On Saturday last we sold a small parcel of tinstuff, and on Wednesday we shall sample between 40 and 50 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—In the middle lode shaft the lode is a little improved, it being composed of a very fine capel, quartz, mundic, and some good spots of ore, with an increase of gossan and prian, also ground very much improved for progress. At the north lode engine-shaft the rise is communicated, and the men are employed in timbering and securing the same, which will be done with all possible speed.

WHEAL WREY.—The water having become too powerful to be managed by barrels, I have suspended the sinking of the winze. The lode in the bottom is still large and leady, and I should very much like the winze to be sunk deeper, but the present mode of operation is too expensive and slow to be continued. The men from the winze are now employed driving the ends on the different lodes at the adit level. I hope soon to be able to inform you of good lodes being in these drivings. The end south, on No. 1 lode, is very likely to improve, as it will be getting into higher ground. There is no doubt but there will, before long, be a good run of mines on this section, or channel of lodes. We have driven at Wheal Wrey 130 fms. on the course of different lodes, and can say that there was not 1 foot without silver-lead being seen. We have lodes running in almost every direction, and, therefore, forming many valuable conjunctions, at which points, although not more than 4 fms. from surface, there have been considerable quantities of rich ore found in the gossan, which is of the best quality, and in masses sufficient to warrant the expectation of good and lasting courses of ore underneath. No doubt you have heard of the great discovery made on one of our lodes to the south of us, in the North Wheal Trulawny; I have not seen it, but am informed that they are taking out lumps of rich ore and gossan, from 50 to 100 lbs., and of the most splendid character. This lode, I think, is the same as the one seen to the east of our present adit end, which, in all probability, is the Wheal Gill lode; if it is, we have 1¼ mile of its course in Wheal Wrey; of this I will inform you more fully in our next. Our meeting of the adventurers has not yet been held, but it is quite time they were up and doing, or, otherwise, the mine should pass into other hands, more worthy of such valuable property.

WHEAL ZION.—Since my last report the founders have sent a portion o the castings, and promised to complete the order this day (12th inst.) If the remainder is sent to-day, our engine will commence working next week with a degree of certainty, provided no unforseen impediment occurs in the interim. I am willing to exonerate the founders thus far in respect to their delay; I have ascertained that they have been overstocked with orders, demanding their prompt attention, and from this pressure has arisen the hindrance to us.

WOOD MINE.—Since my last report, we have set a tribute pitch in the back of the 8 fathom level at the south shaft to four men, at 12s. in 1l. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 18 in. wide, strongly impregnated with lead, mundic, and jack, having a very kindly appearance. The lode in the end in the bottom of the shaft, south of whim shaft, is 1 ft. wide, good saving work, leaving good tribute ground. The lode in the adit end, north of whim shaft, is 20 in. wide, producing some good stones of silver-lead ore, and a large quantity of mundic. The lode in the White Rock Wood shaft is 18 in. wide, producing good branches of lead and gossan, and is a very kindly lode.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Martyn:

Pozo Ancho, May 1.—The 65 end, west of St. Antonio winze, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm., the ground moderate. The 55 end, west of Wilson's, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm., the ground at present hard. The stopes east of San Thomas, in this level, average about 2½ tons of ore per fm. The end east of Las Nieves winze is driving to meet the 65 end, west of Shaw's shaft—ground hard, lode worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The ends east and west of Shaw's shaft, in the 55, are still in hard ground, with stones of lead occasionally, not to value. We have communicated the 45, west of Shaw's, with La Esperanza winze, which will give us good ventilation for working the ground behind this end, east and west of La Esperanza and the 21 end. In the 45, west of San Juan, the lode is looking more promising, and now worth half a ton of ore per fm. San Juan Shaft, sinking below the 45, is in hard ground, and without any change. In the 31 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom—ground hard. Thornel's shaft is also in hard ground, producing about half a ton of ore per fathom. We have cut down Field's shaft to the depth of 13 varas, and shall immediately commence collaring

it up with masonry. We purpose shortly to take the Englishmen from the 65 fm. level, and put them to cut ground for bearers and cistern in the 55, and sink the engine-shaft to the 65 with all possible dispatch, and resume the driving of the 65 east and west of San Antonio with Spaniards. Our tribute department is looking moderately well, having 23 pitches working, on an average tribute of 34s. 9d., including dressing. The raisings for April will be about the estimated quantity, 260 tons, and we calculate for May 290 tons. It being necessary here to keep some men at work in all the pertenencias, we intend shortly to put some men to cut down one of the old shafts in the western pertenencias, and clear and sink below the old men's workings; and, calculating the extensive range of excavations made by the old men, very shallow, we may expect good results therefrom.—Lead ore weighed in, 75 tons 18 cwts: total in stock, 242 tons 11 cwts. Pig lead smelted, 34 tons: total in stock, 943 tons 7 cwts.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Extract of dispatch from the manager in Mexico, and Mr. Parkman's report, dated Guanaxuato, 21st March:

RAYAS.—This mine continues to be worked by the owners, at a small weekly profit; a division will be made at the end of the month, and the company's share towards the reduction of their claim on the mine received. Some points are being worked which, during the time of the company, were respected and reserved as pillars necessary to the support of the upper wall of the vein. Two of the speculative works were suspended.

NEW MINES—ALDANA.—This mine remains as last reported.

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The operations of testing the vein had been continued, and (with due regard to economy in the disbursements required during the investigation) would be carried forward. The level of La Natividad has advanced in five weeks 20·53 varas; the vein in the end was, as it has been for some time past, of a promising general aspect, but nearly destitute of ore. About 25 varas back from the present end a short cross-cut had been driven, which showed a width of well defined vein, but poor, of 6½ varas. The levels of San Pablo had advanced 30·75 varas: so much of the vein as had been here seen was poor, but as it was much broken and ramified, two short cross-cuts were required, to avoid losing the principal vein: the more so, as the point was being approached where there must be a very considerable inflexion in the same. The entire length of the level of San Pablo was 116 varas, in all which distance the vein was found poor. Remaining to the north-west there were about 125 varas to be explored, and this, it was proposed by Mr. Parkman, should be done before going any deeper.

MINA GRANDE.—The level of San Jose has advanced in the last four weeks 25·80 varas. A trial of the vein is being made near the present end—thus far it is poor. The entire length of this level, counting from the inclined shaft, is now about 85 varas; it is, therefore, presumed that the next 50 varas will test the state of the vein below the working of the old mine of Mina Grande. The sinking of the inclined shaft of San Jose had been resumed, and 4 varas were driven the previous week. The shaft of San Jose was being deepened, for the more convenient and economical exploration of the territory to the south. In the old pozo, mentioned last month as being the bottom of the mine, nothing has occurred to improve the unpromising aspect presented by the wide, hard, poor vein; that the old miners brought down so large a working, would seem to prove that they must have had good and abundant ore; this gave out near the point where the work was abandoned. Whether the vein will become productive at greater depth is to be tested by sinking the inclined shaft. The partial clearing of the old pozo had been discontinued, nothing having manifested itself to induce a continuance of that operation. A few buscones had again commenced work—doubts being entertained of their continuance; they had, however, it appears, abandoned the workings in that part of the mine assigned them, as it was not proving sufficiently remunerative.

LA TRINIDAD.—The operations in search of the La Luz vein were being proceeded with most vigorously. Indications of a proximity to a lode had already manifested themselves—the greenstone of the mountain rock being mixed up with and intersected by threads of quartz and pyrites; most of the strata running also in the same direction, and with the same dip as the great vein of La Luz.

The Royal Hibernian Mining Company purpose to commemorate the opening of the mines they are engaged in by a grand display and ceremony on the 29th inst.—the Royal Oak day. We have been furnished with a programme of the intended proceedings, and from our intimate knowledge of the parties who have the direction of the ceremony, we are inclined to say that Ireland may justly anticipate pride at the position she is likely to assume in the produce of copper, from the spirited manner the present company contemplate and firmly mean to prosecute the mines alluded to. In Mr. Henry Gibson, of 17, Gracechurch-street, they have at last found a proper champion—the spirited manner in which he carries out all he undertakes, both in a mercantile capacity and in his other extensive dealings, and especially in bringing mining undertakings to a productive state, are too well known to need comment. We had the pleasure of recording a just tribute to his merit in our Journal of the 1st inst., from those interested with him in the Great Welsh Silver-Lead Mining Company, and now we find him the champion of miners in the Sister country—Ireland, and we earnestly hope he may be crowned with deserving success in both. In him Ireland has apparently found the man she has long been needing, and every Irish heart will have cause to rejoice in the result of his enterprising spirit. The lords have met him with unusual liberality, conceding to him an extensive domain at the reduced dues of 1-20th, and on Saturday, the 29th, he proceeds to the spot, with the directors and their friends, to commence opening the shaft, to be named Headley, in honour of the lord of the soil, at which ceremony all resident persons of distinction and respectability are invited, without distinction. Flags, music, and cannon, are provided to adorn the display and announce the glad tidings, and we doubt not many thousands will assemble on the occasion to witness the *fête champêtre*, or rural feast, a record of which will be given in our columns.

WHEAL FORTUNE (Sticklepath).—A deputation, accompanied by a gentleman of high standing as a geologist and mineralogist, has just returned from a visit of inspection to the mine. Their report is of the most gratifying character, and represents the sett as one vast metalliferous field, abounding in lodes which, for extent and richness, have excited the astonishment of many of the most experienced mining agents in the locality, and elicited from them the avowal of their superiority over any they have previously encountered. In addition to previous discoveries, from 20 to 25 lodes, rich in copper, tin and lead, have been brought to light. Portions of minerals, hitherto regarded as white mundic, upon assay, prove to consist of arseniate of copper and nickel; of these many large blocks have been thrown up. It has been deemed advisable to set on several fresh men to drive the adit level. The end is greatly improved, whilst to the east a shaft is in process of sinking, by means of which white copper ore, of rich quality, has been raised, so as to encourage the idea that this alone will meet the entire amount of costs, &c., especially as, by the indications already shown, it is pretty clear that an abundance of ore will be raised at 10 fathoms depth. The startling fact of so many lodes being discovered so near to the surface as 4 or 5 fms., justifies the glowing promise contained in the prospectus, and confirms the opinion that the Wheal Fortune will, with a trifling outlay, speedily prove a good and dividend-paying mine. It is worthy of notice, that one of the deputation who, 18 years ago, predicted the wealth of Hennock, Christow, and Dunsford, a prediction which has been most amply verified, now confidently avows the opinion that from the Dartmoor range to Exeter will be found one great mining field, and in a few years equal the best district in Cornwall. We understand that another deputation has just left London, to obtain confirmation of the extraordinary report herein detailed; whilst some specimens of the ores have been placed in the hands of an experienced chemist for analysis, the committee of management being most anxious to afford the fullest information on the real value of this property to their co-adventurers.

THE CLIVE MINE.—The history of this mine is said to be as follows: About 25 years ago, two working miners of the principality, with that keen sensibility for mineral which is said to belong to them, made a discovery of lead ore in a mountain, seven miles from Newport, Glamorganshire, and who went to work surreptitiously in driving an adit, by means of which they raised about 10 tons of lead ore, which, by agreement, was entrusted to one of the party to take to Bristol for a market. In this case, however, "Taffy was a thief;" for having disposed of the ore, he decamped with the proceeds, leaving to his partner all the liabilities incurred in the villages near the mine, which so chagrined the latter, that he, too, immigrated to some distant part of Wales, and kept the secret of the mine until about two years ago, when he made application to a gentleman to "go and see a mine," promising that it would prove worthy attention. The party, who inspected it, was satisfied of there being "something in it," and having applied to a London capitalist, workings began immediately with eminent, and it may be said extraordinary success. A large party of mining gentlemen, to the number of 15, lately paid a visit of inspection to the spot. The sett is about one mile in length on the course of the lodes, east and west, and in the adit, originally worked by stealth, there is a fine lode, yielding about 1¼ ton of ore per fm. This adit is continuing towards another lode, lying north, the capabilities of which for yielding ore it is difficult to estimate; but judging from the trial pits and shafts sunk upon it, and a "patch" or open cutting, the lode must be immense, all over the crown of the mountain, the ore being disseminated everywhere, in most congenial strata; and at this time, from the workings upon them, there is estimated to be at least 150 tons of ore at grass, worth 11*l.* per ton. The ore "in sight" is, however, considered to amount to 1000 tons, and to show the general diffusion of ore even at surface, it is stated as a fact, that on the occasion of one of a clump of fir trees being blown down in a storm, lead was found adhering to the roots; and the writer of this sketch saw in a lane at the base of the mountain the mineral also laid bare by the wheels of a cart. There is, in fact, no room for scepticism as to the existence of an immense diffusion of ore over an area of nearly a square mile. The next question will be the character and bulk of the lodes, to which this diffusion of ore is merely the index. So here is a mountain of lead discovered, as it were, by accident. When Capt. Cook sailed round the world, there accompanied him certain scientific individuals, by name Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. When they entered in New South Wales and California they merely "botanised," being botanists, and not geologists. Probably they sat down on the quartz rocks to rest themselves, and enjoy the perfumes of aromatic plants and a splendid climate, but never thought of gold. So our *dilettanti* geologists of more modern times chip and knock about the "tertiary formation," but, like Sir Joseph and his companion, they do not search for mineral. It is well known now to most mining men and mineral surveyors that the localities containing deposits of ore, whether copper, tin, or lead, present features quite common to each other, and strong physical resemblance; and why should it be otherwise? Nature works by laws, and it may, therefore, be asked how many other deposits of lead are there now around Clive, in the parish of Rudey, and county of Glamorgan? This property is held of the honourable Mr. Clive for 21 years, at 1-15th dues; and since the honourable gentleman has only to look on, and not to take an active part of the working or expenditure of the mine, it is quite within the bounds of probability that he will be highly delighted with the amount of dues in store for him or his heirs, unless the facts stated in this brief sketch go for nothing.—ONE OF THE DEPUTATION. *London, May* 14.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, May 14, 1852.

					per Ton		
ENGLISH IRON.							
Bar and bolt *a*	£4	15	0–	5	0	0	
In Wales *b*	4	7	6–	4	10	0	
In Liverpool *b*	4	15	0–	4	17	6	
In Staffordshire *a*	—		–	5	5	0	
* Sheets, single *a*	7	2	6–	7	10	0	
* „ double *a*	8	12	6–	9	0	0	
* Hoop *a*	6	12	6–	6	17	6	
* Nail rod, round *a*	5	15	0–	6	0	0	
„ square *a*	5	15	0–	6	0	0	
Rails (Wales) *c*	—		–	5	10	0	
„ (Staffordshire) *c*	—		–	5	5	0	
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *c*	—		–	1	17	6	
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	—		–	1	17	0	
No. 1, in Wales *b*	—		–	2	15	0	
Stirling's Patent } Glasg.	—		–	2	10	0	
Toughened Pigs } Wales	3	10	0–	3	15	0	
FOREIGN IRON. *a*							
Swedish	11	0	0–11		5	0	
Russian CCND	—		–17		0	0	
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—		–	5	10	0	
FOREIGN STEEL. *a*							
Swedish keg				15	0	0	
Ditto faggot				15	0	0	
SPELTER. *c*							
On the spot				15	10	0	
To arrive				15	10	0	
ZINC.							
In sheets sheet *d*				20	0	0	

					per Ton		
ENGLISH COPPER.							
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *b*				£87	10	0	
Tough cake *b*				88	10	0	
Sheathing and bolts *b*				0	0	10	
Sheet *b*				0	0	10	
Bottoms *b*				0	0	11	
Old *a*				0	0	9	
Yellow Metal *b*				0	0	8½	
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†				1	11	0	
FOREIGN COPPER. *a*							
South American				78	0	0	
ENGLISH LEAD. *a*							
Pig				16 10	0–17	0	0
Sheet					17	10	0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a*							
Spanish, in bond					16	0	0
ENGLISH TIN. *c*							
Block				£4	7	0	
Bar					4	8	0
FOREIGN TIN. *c*							
Banca			—	–	4	7	6
Straits (uncertified)			—	–	4	6	6
TIN-PLATES. *b*							
IC Charcoal				1	6	6– 1	8 0
IX ditto				1	13	0– 1	14 0
IC Coke				1	2	0– 1	3 0
IX ditto				1	8	0– 1	9 0
Canada plates *a*				9	10	0–10	10 0
QUICKSILVER *f*							0 3 2

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, 3 ditto; *c*, nett; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2, ditto; *f*, 1½.
* Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—† Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

The IRON MARKET continues very firm, and more confidence is manifested by makers and holders.

BAR-IRON is in moderate request, and the price is unaltered since last week.

RAILS are very steady, and in large request. Makers are now quoting 5*l.* 10s. per ton, free on board in Wales.

SCOTCH PIG has also maintained the improvement noticed last week. Many parcels have changed hands, and the prices quoted are 57s. 6d., No. 1, free on board in Glasgow, cash, and 58s. 6d., three months open.

SPELTER has advanced 20s. per ton; the market has been cleared at 15*l.* 5s.; sellers are now ask ing 15*l.* 10s., forward delivery.

COPPER—Buyers at 2*l.* per ton above the market, but no sellers, owing to the scarcity of this article. LEAD—Very firm, the best marks scarce.

TIN has not moved this week; the highest price reported for Banca was 87*l.* 10s. There has been a good business done in this metal, and holders are not anxious to realise, from the anticipation of a further advance.

TIN-PLATES—Rather firmer, with considerable inquiry in the market—quotations 22s. to 23s. for I C coke, free on board in London.

GLASGOW, MAY 12.—A very extensive business has been done in Scotch pig-iron this week, as will be seen by the very large shipments, and the stocks are rapidly decreasing; this position of things in the market, and the great abundance of money, is causing the attention of capitalists to be directed to it; and with the large orders now arriving for rails for America, Russia, and other parts of the continent, there is every reason to look forward to a very large increased demand. Some of the large Welsh ironmasters are now purchasing Scotch pig for delivery in Wales—one house having made a contract for 4000 tons, immediate delivery, and others are also purchasing. The market closes very firmly at the undernoted quotations:—

						Per Ton.	
Mixed Nos., good brands, f. o. b. here—buyers,	37s.	0d.—sellers asking	37s.	9d., cash.
No. 1,	„	„	37s.	9d.	„	38s.	6d. „
No. 1, Gartsherrie	„	„	40s.	0d.	„	40s.	6d. „

MINES.—Business has been moderately active during the week, and numerous shares have changed hands, though to a much less amount than either of the two preceding weeks. Bryntail has advanced 1; Creeg Braws to 50; South Speed to 35; Clijah 7½; for Wheal Buller 50 advance is asking; Merllyn remain steady in price and demand; the same may be observed of Wheal Lovel, Tremayne, Cubert, St. Aubyn and Grylls, and Tincroft; East Pool has fallen from 90 to 80; South Caradon from 112½ to 107½; Treviskey from 190 to 177; North Buller from 10 to 8½; Porkellis from 12 to 8; Wheal Franco from 5 to 4; Great Polgooth has been done at a lower figure; so have West Providence, Wicklow, Sidney Godolphin, West Treasury, Wheal Squire, and North Wheal Robert; Wheal Cupid and Wheal Edward are a shade better. In Foreign shares, Santiago have receded from 13 to 9¾, and St. John del Rey advanced to 28—the half-yearly dividend is expected to be 2*l.* per share.

In the Metal Market,—A general tendency upward prevails.—Copper is now so scarce that offers of 2*l.* above the market are declined: an advance must take place.—Lead remains firm, and the best marks scarce; by the last advices from New York 60,000 pigs had realised $4 75 cents. The market is active and showing an increased demand.—There has been some transactions in British Tin. Banca has been sold at 87*l.* 10s., but holders anticipate a further advance.—Tin-plates are much inquired for, and large dealings have been made in them a shade higher.—Spelter has risen from 14*l.* 10s. to 15*l.* 10s.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0⅝d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 4s. 11⅞d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 75s. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 4¾d. to 5s. 4¾d. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. per lb.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3259 tons, amounting to 18,625*l.* 18s., the average produce and standard being 7½, 112*l.* 11s. The corresponding sale last month was 3781 tons, produce 7¾, 110*l.* 14s., being about 1*l.* per ton less.

The Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore, 100 tons, sold to Walker, Parker, and Co., at 11*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton—the lowest bid was that of Locke, Blackett, and Co., 9*l.* 10s. per ton.

Merllyn Mine sold 100 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 17s. per ton, giving a profit on April workings of 616*l.* 14s. 2d.

Wheal Mary Ann sold two parcels of lead ore—55 tons at 21*l.* 5s. 6d., and 60 tons at 8*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton.

Wheal Golden sold two parcels of lead ore—55 tons at 12*l.* 14s. 6d., and 12 tons at 9*l.* 3s. 6d. per ton.

Georgia Consols sold two parcels of black tin, which realised 345*l.* 13s.

Porkellis United Mines sold three parcels black tin, producing 470*l.* 8s. 6d.

The Lewis Mines sold two parcels of tin—No. 1 at 50*l.* 7s. 6d., No. 2 at 47*l.*, amounting to 122*l.* 2s. 5d., which, with arsenic sold, 29 tons 2 cwts. at 27s., 39*l.* 5s. 6d.=1260*l.* 7s. 11d. against the costs for Feb., 940*l.* 1s. 3d., shows a profit of 320*l.* 6s. 8d.

Drake Walls sold, on Thursday, two parcels of tin—No. 1, 10 tons, at 51*l.* 12s. 6d.; and No. 2, 3 tons, at 54*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton.

At Hingston Down Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 66*l.* 8s. 7d.; call received, 249*l.* 13s. 11d.; copper ore sold, 986*l.* 10s. 4d.=1302*l.* 12s. 10d.—Merchants' bills for Jan., 97*l.* 5s. 3d.; costs for Feb., 481*l.* 10s. 8d.; March, 498*l.* 12s. 10d.; three months' office expenses, secretary's salary, stationery, &c., 32*l.* 4s. 5d.; discount, &c., 3*l.* 7s. 1d.; dues, 62*l.* 14s. 4d.: Stannary Court fees, 3*l.* 7s. 8d.: leaving balance to next account, 123*l.* 10s. 7d.; ore sold, due in June, 619*l.*, makes 742*l.* 10s. 7d. assets, against liabilities to end May, 1070*l.* 2s. 5d. The eastern shaft is sinking on the south lode, which is large, and producing occasional good stones of ore, with every prospect of improvement in depth. New and larger pitwork is being placed in Morris's shaft. Doidge's winze is sinking below the 55, down about 2½ fathoms in a lode from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding for the length of the winze (11 feet) about 15 tons of ore per fm., and never looked better than now, though burthened with water. The 55, east and west, are both productive. The sampling, after Morris's shaft is completed, is expected to be 100 tons monthly.

At Wheal Kitty (late Lelant Consols) quarterly meeting, held on the 28th April, the accounts showed—Labour cost for Jan., 106*l.* 8s. 7d.; Feb., 90*l.* 4s.; March, 59*l.* 11s.; merchants' bills, 88*l.* 16s. 8d.; doctor's fees, 2*l.* 1s. 6d.=347*l.* 1s. 9d.—By 1 ton of tin sold, Mellanear House, 50*l.*: leaves 297*l.* 1s. 9d. against the mine, to discharge which a call was made. The 86 cross-cut is driving to cut Creamclose lode, and other workings are resumed. The manager was requested to take Memnor and Treva stamps for the use of the mine.

At Trebarvah Mine half-yearly meeting, the balance to end of March being about 200*l.*, a call of 5s. per share was made. They have a fine lode in the 10 west and 30 east. The mine altogether looks promising.

At Bicton Consols meeting, on the 1st May (G. K. Huxley, Esq., in the chair), the favourable opinion of the mine entertained about two years since seemed now fully borne out by facts. The lode at surface displayed a very fine gossan; in the adit is shown mundic and flookan, and in the 14 fm. level a beautiful lode, composed of quartz, prian, spar, and a fine leader of lead ore, which would work at a moderate tribute. On the mine they have an excellent 30-inch cylinder engine, the shaft being down 24 fms. below adit, about 80 fms. from surface. Preparations are making for the erection of a water wheel for drawing and crushing. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and the report adopted by the representatives of parties holding three-fourths of the shares. The engine-shaft is now completed to the 19. The south end has been set to drive 5 fms. at 1*l.* per ton on the lead, and a rise in the back at 15s. per fm. and 1*l.* per ton on the lead. The prospects are good.

At the Allt-y-Crib Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was determined to pursue the workings with spirit.

The Great Wheal Tonkin meeting, which was to have taken place on the 8th inst., has been postponed, in consequence of Mr. Molyneux having been unexpectedly called to London. A deputation has been appointed to proceed to the mine; when the new shaft, near the Callington sett, to prove Kelly Bray lode, will be immediately commenced.

At a meeting of Creeg Braws Mine adventurers, at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, on Wednesday last (Humphrey Willyams, Esq., in the chair), they resolved to accept of the offer of the adjoining sett of Penkevill, and to consolidate with it, being upon a continuation of the rich lodes of Wheal Unity, from which large profits were derived.

At Wheal Gennys special meeting, it was determined to abandon operations, and to offer the plant and materials to the lord at a valuation.

At Carvannal meeting, on Tuesday, the agent's report stated that they had cut a course of grey ore in the 56 east, worth 20*l.* per fm.

At Wheal Lemon meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 1227*l.* 3s., to discharge which, and carry on the operations, a call of 25s. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down to the 30; and they have a promising lode in the 22 fm. level.

The Marke Valley Mining Company's adjourned annual meeting was held at the White Hart Hotel, Salisbury, on the 30th April, when a report was read, in which the directors regretted "the 80 fathom level, driving on the Sarum lode, had hitherto continued unproductive, but the ends in the two cross-cuts driving north now show a more promising appearance, a branch or lode with ore in it having been intersected in both ends. There is still a large quantity of ore in view in the 50 and 65 fm. levels, where the discoveries have kept pace with the sales. The steam-whim has been completed, and is now at work. It is fortunate, with the present limited supply of water, that this machinery has been added, as without it the returns could not have been kept up. During the past year an attempt has been made to rate the mine to the parish, but upon appeal at quarter session the rate was quashed; a case was granted, but the parish has not yet carried it further. The cash accounts show a balance of 1214*l.* 3s. 2d. in hand. The cost of the steam-whim (480*l.*), has yet to be paid, as well as lords' dues, carriage of ores for February and March, and some small liabilities, against which must be placed the produce of the sales of the February and March ores, amounting to 1100*l.* The directors have been enabled during the past year to pay off the 500*l.* borrowed capital, so that the mine, with the exception before noticed, is quite unincumbered. It is now proposed to erect a new water-wheel at Fawcett's shaft, at a cost of not less than 400*l.* The unsettled state of the ground in the 80 fathom level renders it highly expedient that the lodes should be seen at a greater depth; and the new water-wheel will so far aid the present steam-engine as to enable the directors to sink to the depth of 30 or 40 fathoms below the present level, without the erection of any fresh machinery."

At Crane and Bejawsa Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 4th May, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 259*l.* 1s. 6d.; tutwork for January, 268*l.* 17s. 8d.; Feb., 215*l.* 19s. 3d.; tribute balance, 143*l.* 6s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 272*l.* 5s. 7d.=1159*l.* 10s. 3d.—By copper ores sold, 405*l.* 14s. 4d.; call in March, 512*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 238*l.* 15s. 11d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. below the 47 fm. level; in the same level east the lode will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; westward it is 18 in. wide, spar and stones of ore.

At the Trethevy meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 232*l.* 5s. 2d.; mine cost, Feb, 190*l.* 19s. 10d.; March, 161*l.* 19s.; printing and stationery for one year, 10*l.* 19s.; rent of office, 8*l.* 10s.=609*l.* 18s.—By calls received, 469*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaving balance against the mine, 140*l.* 5s. 6d. The mine was divided into 1024 shares, instead of 512 as heretofore, and a call of 10s. per share was made on the former number; 41 shares were forfeited for non-payment of arrears of calls; and Messrs. Hooper, Daw, Whitchurch, Bond, Titherley, Jones, Channing, Rouse, Pearse, Milton, Harvey, and Dr. Lang, are the committee for the next two months. Capt. T. Richards reported that, from the present appearances of the mine, there was every prospect of large deposits of ore at increased depths, and probably at the present depth (50 fms.), on approaching nearer the cross course.

At West Phoenix bi-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 39*l.* 5s. 1d.; cash received, 266*l.*=305*l.* 5s. 1d.—Cost for February, 93*l.* 7s. 10d.; March, 102*l.* 1s. 11d.; rent, printing, &c., 17*l.* 19s.: leaving a balance to next account, 91*l.* 16s. 4d. A call of 8s. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 20½ fms., and the cross-cut north driven 2 fms. through stiff ground, with good indications. From the appearance of veins and branches of tin, it is estimated they have still 2 fms. to drive, which may occupy six weeks. More water is issuing from the end, which is a symptom of their approach to a large lode. The new shaft is down 8 fathoms in a promising lode, underlaying 3½ ft. in a fathom, composed principally of gossan and capel of an immense size, and of the finest description. They have a splendid course of ore in the 90, at Old Phoenix Mine, coming westward into this ground; and no doubt seems entertained but that they will have a mine equally good.

At the Wheal Gill meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 263*l.* 6s. 4d.; mine cost for February, 322*l.* 5s. 7d.; ditto for March, 268*l.* 2s. 1d.; printing, 3*l.* 16s. 6d.; rent of office, 8*l.* 8s.; sundries, 8*l.* 19s. 1d. = 874*l.* 17s. 7d.—By calls, 619*l.* 10s.: leaving a balance against the mine of 255*l.* 7s. 7d. A call of 13s. per share was made. Fifteen shares were forfeited for arrears of calls unpaid; and Messrs. Hooper, Dr. Lang, Higgs, Serjeant, Jones, Rouse, Sargent, Stephens, Taylor, Channing, and Titherley, were appointed the committee for the next two months. Favourable reports were read from Mr. Noah Coward, and Capts. W. Taylor and T. Rodda.

At Kingsett and Bedford bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 73*l.* 0s. 10d.; cost for February, 27*l.* 14s.; March, 33*l.* 12s. 2d.; rent, printing, &c., 18*l.* 7s. = 152*l.* 14s. 7d.—Cash received, 104*l.* 18s.: leaving balance to next account, 47*l.* 16s. 7d. A call of 5s. per share was made, and 94 shares forfeited for non-payment of calls. The cross-cut is extended 29½ fms. The ground is spangled with mundic throughout, and branches of spar spotted with copper ore—favourable for making a good copper lode, which they hope to cut within a fortnight.

At Great Sheba Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Feb. cost, 120*l.* 18s. 8d.; March, 116*l.* 8s. 1d.; water-wheel and machinery, 40*l.*; capstan rope, 35*l.* 11s. 5d.; engineer, 16*l.* 15s.; rent of office, 8*l.* 8s.; sundry cost, 22*l.* 7s. 10d.; printing, 4*l.* 12s. 6d. = 725*l.* 1s. 6d.—Balance in hand, last account, 116*l.* 15s. 7d.; cash received, 607*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaving balance to next account, 18s. 5d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The cross-cut has been driven 9 fms.; the lode must have changed its underlie, or they would have intersected it. The water issuing from the end indicates they are approaching towards it. The water-wheel and machinery work well.

At the West Stray Park meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Labour cost for October, 36*l.* 3s. 3d.; Nov., 56*l.* 18s. 9d.; Dec., 105*l.* 18s. 8d.; Jan., 119*l.* 12s. 3d.; Feb., 126*l.* 11s. 11d.; March, 145*l.* 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, engine boiler, &c., 74*l.* 15s. 2d. = 1339*l.* 18s. 8d.—By balance last account, 30*l.* 11s. 3d.; calls, 528*l.*; tin ore sold, 5*l.* 8s. 4d.: leaving balance against the mine, 775*l.* 19s. 1d. A call of 1*l.* per share made. Messrs. Williams, Gurney, Lanyon, Vale, and Pike were appointed the committee; and it was resolved that a lift of pumps be procured to raise the water to the surface, for the purpose of condensing.

At the Great Rough Tor Consols meeting, on the 6th instant, the accounts showed—Mine cost for January, 177*l.* 17s. 6d.; Feb., 126*l.* 7s. 3d.; March, 177*l.* 17s. 6d.: leaving a balance due to purser, 136*l.* 17s. 6d., with ore bills not at maturity, 140*l.* 10s., and calls unpaid, 481*l.* 10s. It was resolved that the holders of shares on which calls remained unpaid for 10 days after notice by the purser, should be proceeded against by the solicitor. A report, from Capt. Thos. Richards, was read; it was of a favourable character, and stated the lode to be 7 fms. wide in the 50 fm. level, containing branches and bunches of black and grey copper, with rich spots of yellow ore. Captain S. Seccombe, John Richards, J. Miners, James Richards, and William Roberts have also inspected this property, and coincide in the sanguine anticipations held.

At Trelawny Mine, they sampled 78 tons of silver-lead ore on Saturday last, the produce of four weeks' working. The stopes and pitches are yielding the usual quantity.

At Nancekuke, they will sample next week about 60 tons of silver-lead ore. The lode in the 12 north has improved, and now yields 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 10 south, 5 cwts., opening good tribute ground; north, 4 cwts. per fm. The 16, south of Middle shaft, 3 cwts. per fathom. The levels south and north, in the 23 and 33 fm. levels, are opening tribute ground. A lode has been discovered north, supposed to be a new one, 15 in. wide, yielding 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The sinking of New shaft is going on well, and the engine-house will be finished this week.

At Wheal Uny, 50 tons of copper ore were sampled on Wednesday. The 30 fm. level is looking exceedingly well, and the 40 fm. level is now being cleared up; they anticipate large deposits of copper ore from this level, the tin and copper lodes running side by side, from 8 to 10 ft. wide.

At Polberro, they raised 26 tons of tin in April. The supply of tinstuff appears to increase, and the prospects generally to improve.

At Bat Holes, they have intersected Cornish's lode in the 60. The 48 looks very promising, and the tribute department highly satisfactory.

At East Wheal Leisure, the engine-shaft is sinking in white killas, with floors of spar intermixed; it is nearly down to the 50. The lode in the 17 west is 3 ft. wide—spar and prian, with some good stones of ore, easy for driving.

At Trehane, they expect to sample this week about 48 tons of best quality ore. The lode in the 100 is perpendicular; and the stopes throughout the mine are as productive as usual.

At West Darlington, as well as at Wheal Lemon, they have some improvements, considered of a valuable nature.

At Wheal Mary, they are sinking the engine-shaft with all dispatch; the engine does its duty well. The lode in the 10 west is 2 ft. wide—spar, prian, and good stones of ore.

At Appledore, they have cut a lode in the 38 fm. level, showing some good stones of lead ore.

At Cook's Kitchen, the return of tin is about 15 tons per month. The lode is looking well in the 180 and 190 east.

At Bevas Moor, the engine-shaft is sinking in good ground. The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide—spar, gossan, and a little ore; in the adit west it is 2 to 3 ft. wide, spotted with ore.

At Goginan, having an ample supply of water, the works are proceeding favourably. The 60 east is yielding 1½ tons of ore per fm. They are cross-cutting into the south side, to get quite through the lode, which is very large.

At West Wheal Alfred, the engine-house will commence being built on Monday next; the shaft is down 3 fathoms from surface, and according to the underlay, the lode will take the shaft about the 60 fm. level.

At Devon and Courtenay, the stopes in the bottom of the 60 will turn out about 3 tons of ore per fm. They have cut a fine branch in the cross-cut in the 60 west, composed of flookan and yellow copper of good quality.

At Wheal Carpenter, in South Sydenham, the works are proceeding most satisfactorily. The ground has considerably improved in the last 2 fms. of sinking the shaft. The report of Capt. James Carpenter, the result of his recent inspection, is most encouraging, and leads to the conclusion that the outlay of 4000*l.* will soon produce very profitable returns.

At New East Crowndale, Capt. James Carpenter reports the lode to be cut into 7 ft., with no south wall, and shows every characteristic of being very productive for copper; its contents being a beautiful spar, prian, peach, mundic, with oxides and sulphuret of copper. In a cross-cut from the 40 fm. level several branches of a similar character have been met with. A new lease has been obtained for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, instead of 1-14th as heretofore, and to carry out the agent's recommendation, and to liquidate the cost of opening the mine for April, May, and June, a call of 4*s.* per share will be required.

At Unity Consols, the lode in the 70, at Gray's engine-shaft, is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin. The rise in the back of the 60 is producing good work. The rise in the back at Buckley's, 40 east, is worth 10*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. The 30, west of Gray's, is producing saving work for tin. At Wheal Kitty, the engine-shaft will be down to the 60 by the end of the week. The tributers are working steadily, and the new stamps answer well. The tinstuff is turning out satisfactorily; 12 tons are expected in the next month.

At Wheal Harriett, the flat-rod winze is turning out about 2½ tons of ore per fathom; four men are stoping the back of the level on the south lode, which is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 30 east, on north lode, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.

At Bryn-Arian Mine, the stopes in the back of the 20 west is yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom.

At Treleigh Consols Mine, the stopes in the back of the 90 west are worth 14*l.* per fm. and 22*l.* per fm. At Parent's they remain poor.

At Creetown Mine, they have a very kindly lode in No. 2 end; fine stones of copper mixed in the gossan, improving as it gets deeper. In No. 3 level, in the back of No. 1 lode, the end yields nearly 2 tons per fm. In No. 2 back, 1 ton. A sample of gossan from No. 3 level has been assayed by Mr. Mitchell, of Kentish-town, yielding 49 ozs. of silver, and 3 dwts. 12 grs. of of fine gold per ton, equal to 12*l.* 17*s.* 6d. per ton. The mine altogether indicates riches if prosecuted in depth, which the steps now taken ensure, by the augmentation of capital. The list being full, the issue of new shares will immediately take place.

At Llwynmalees Mine, in case the water-wheel does not keep the water, the steam engine will be set to work to explore the mine deeper, particularly westward in the 14 and 23 fm. levels northward, where they expect there is a lode yet uncut.

At Cefn Bruno, they have spots of lead ore in the lode in the deep adit east and west, and also in the western shaft, very promising. In the western winze the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this is 10½ fms. below adit. The eastern winze is turning out a similar quantity.

The Eyam and Sheffield Mining Company are steadily persevering, and hope soon to reach the Great Eyam Edge vein, which formerly proved so productive.

At the Kilbricken Mine, the engine-shaft is 5 ft. under the 20 fm. level. Six men are put to clear this level, to unwater the old engine-shaft, which requires 5 fms. driving, when a winze will be sunk on the main bunch of ore while the shaft is going down. Galvan's driving looks well, yielding about 10 cwts. of silver-lead per fm. The pitch also looks well, and they are progressing favonrably in taking away the ore at the old engine-shaft. About 300*l.* worth was expected to be ready for market by this day.

At Wheal Crebor, the lode has been cut in the 12 fm. level under adit, west of the cross-course, where it is a fine lode, 2½ ft. wide, orey throughout; they have begun to drive upon it, and it will shortly be in a rich course of ore, as proved by the winze from the adit a few fms. a head. The 24 may be expected to be in a course of ore very soon.

At Caradon Wood, the lode has been cut in the shaft about 34 fathoms deep; they have got through it about 4 feet, and have not seen the other wall. The manager writes, that as far as seen it is equal in character to Bicton Consols, which is on the same lode. There has been a great demand for shares in this mine during the week.

At Porkellis, the north Tymorgia lode has just been cut rich in the 24 fathom level, and the north lode continues to improve.

The Cwm Daren Mine engine-shaft has been sunk under the 10 fathom level about 4 fms.; the lode for the width it is being carried (5 ft.) is producing 15*l.* worth of ore per fm. The 10 fm. level has been extended about 10 fathoms, on a lode that will produce about 15 cwts. of ore for the width of the vein; the 10 west has been driven about the same distance, the lode yielding about the same quantity of silver-lead ore, and a little copper. The present raising is about 10 tons per month, which is rather more than meeting the cost.

The Devon Burra Burra still continues the object of paramount interest in the Tavistock district. The Gate-post lode has become much richer in the level going down. A portion of one of the enormous rocks of ore from the bottom of the level, which had to be blasted a few days since before it could be drawn to the surface, produced not less than 56½ per cent. for copper. There is no doubt of large and immediate returns from this extraordinary lode. The engine-shaft will be 15 fms. deep by the end of the month, and it is confidently expected that the western lodes will be cut, and producing returns of copper, soon after Midsummer.

Warlich's Patent Fuel Company is about being re-modelled: a meeting will shortly be held, to alter existing laws, and to confirm new arrangements for future management of the company's affairs.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following mines—Alfred Consols, West Alfred, Trehane, Tincroft, Drake Walls, Lewis, St. Aubyn and Grylls, West Ding Dong, West Providence, Tremayne, Callington, Bedford ,Trebarvah, Bryntail, Clive, Butterdon, Kilbricken, Vale of Towey, Trannack and Bosence, Tamar, Uny, Cubert, Great Bryn, Speedwell, Chiverton, Harriett, Cupid, Millpool, Gustavus, Crebor, North Downs, Treleigh, Neptune, Trefusis, West Russell, East Birch Tor, Langford and Baring, West Friendship, Zion, Porkellis, Rosewarne, Sidney Godolphin, West Treasury, Wheal Squire, Pentire Glaze, Coed Mawr Pool, North Wheal Buller, Wheal Mary (St, Just), Christow, East Trescoll, East Rashleigh, Wheal Golden, Yeoland Consols, Clijah, East Russell, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, North Wheal Robert, Cwmdyle Rock, Orsedd, Robins, Trevylian, South Tamar, Union Tin, West Wheal Rose, South Carn Bren, Beacon, West Polgooth, Wheal Lovell, Merllyn, Okel Tor, Wood, Sydney, Great Polgooth, Carvannal, East Basset, Tywardreath, Wicklow Copper, and Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign shares, transactions have taken place in Royal Santiago, Cobre, Worthing, Linares, St. John del Rey, Copiapo, United Mexican.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices to 1st May, from Captain Martyn. Lead ore weighed in, 75 tons 18 cwts.: total in stock, 242 tons 11 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 34 tons: total in stock, 943 tons 7 cwts. The 65, west of San Anton winze, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the 55, west of Wilson's, 3 tons; the stopes average 2½ tons; the end east of Las Nieves, 1½ ton. The 45, west of Shaw's, is holed to Esperanza winze. The 31, east of Shaw's, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. There are 23 pitches working, at an average tribute of 34*s.* 9d. per ton, including dressing. The quantity raised for April is about 260 tons, and for May they calculate on 290 tons.

The United Mexican Company have received advices to the 21st March. Rayas is being wrought by the owners at a small profit. The company's share will be received at the end of the month. Jesus Maria y Jose is generally poor. A few buscones were working Mina Grande, but found it unremunerative. At La Trinadad they were searching for La Luz vein with all possible vigour; indications of the proximity to a lode manifested itself, the greenstone being mixed up and intersected by quartz and pyrites, with the same dip as the La Luz vein. The next advices are anxiously looked for. [A full report will be found among the Foreign Mines.]

We learn from Copiapo that several new silver mines had been discovered, and the old ones were getting richer—in many of them silver was taken out in a solid state.

The market for the gold mining shares this week has been characterised by uniform flatness. Very few buyers have offered, and the instances of shares, either Californian or Australian, maintaining a premium are very few, whilst in many cases this description of property can only be disposed of at a considerable discount. In view of the continued extraordinary accounts relative to the yield of the precious metal in the various Australian gold fields, as yet thrown open to enterprise, it certainly appears very surprising that so discouraging a reception should be given to the numerous gold mining schemes connected with our colonial possessions, the more especially as many of them are supported by the influence of men of known substance, and whose colonial connections are extensive. Valued at the low price current at Sydney and Port Philip, the shipments of the precious metal have been already stated at 1,500,000*l.* sterling, which represents a a value in this country of close upon 2,000,000*l.*, making allowance for the enhanced price obtainable here. A very favourable impression has been produced, by the publication, by the Carsons Creek Company, of the instructions given to the commissioners who have been dispatched to California to examine into the value and title of the property by which the company propose to carry on operations. It is noticed that the Fremont mines are now particularly flat in the market, and the general opinion is expressed that the Colonel, now that he has been relieved from the claims made upon him for the expenses of the Mexican war, will see the necessity of relieving the anxiety of the numerous persons interested, by such detailed explanations as he may have it in his power to afford. The latest quotations are—Agua Fria, ¾ to ¼ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ¼ to ¾; Australasian, ¼ to 1 prem.; Australian Freehold, ¼ to ¼ dis.; Ave Maria, ¼ to ¼ dis.; British Australian Gold, ¼ to ¼ dis.; Carsons Creek, par to ¼ prem.; Colonial Gold, par to ¼ prem.; Golden Mountain, ¼ to ¼ dis.; Lake Bathurst, ¼ to ¼ dis.; Nouveau Monde, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Port Philip, par to ¼ prem.; Quartz Rock, ¾ to ¼ dis.; West Mariposa, ¼ to ¼ dis.; Australian Consols, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Melbourne, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Yuba, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Royal Australian Mining and Refining Company, par to ¼ prem.; Lewis Hill Range, 1-16 to ¼ prem.; Liberty, 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; Baden Baden, par to ¼ pm.; English and Australian Copper ruled at ¼ dis. to par.

The business in Irish Channel Submarine Telegraph was steady, at from ¾ to ¼ prem.; and the Peninsular Colonisation Company are quoted ¼ prem. for the "coming out."

The Australian Consols Gold and Copper Mining Company have purchased the Segenhoe estate, the township of Aberdeen, and other property, extending 25 miles along the banks of the Hunter River, and comprising 26,000 acres, upon advantageous terms. The committee are proceeding to obtain a Royal Charter for incorporating the company.

The Sierra Nevada Company having failed in carrying out their objects, are about returning the deposits, in full.

A scheme is projected under the title of the Great Australian Emigration and Mining Company, for promoting emigration to Australia, upon a plan calculated to afford the emigrants protection, education, and assistance during their voyage, and upon arrival enable them to gain remunerative employment in the colony, and thus gradually to restore to agriculture the labour which at present is so much required.

In the market for Bank shares an increased business has been done, and prices show a general upward tendency, especially for banks whose operations are in connexion with our Australian colonies. Australasian Bank shares have further risen 2*l.* during the week, and other stocks in proportion. Australasia (40*l.* paid), 45½, 47; British North American (50*l.* paid), 53½, 55; Colonial (25*l.* paid), 13; Oriental Bank Corporation (25*l.* paid), 36; Provincial of Ireland (25*l.* paid), 45½, ½; Union of Australia (25*l.* paid), 43, ½. The market value of nearly all the joint-stock bank shares in the kingdom is experiencing a rapid rise, this description of property feeling even more sensibly than other enterprises the effect of the abundance of money. In the above list there is only one instance in which the market value is below the amount paid, while in some cases the shares have nearly doubled in value. The National Provincial Bank of England shares are very firmly held.

Dock stocks continue in brisk demand, and prices are still rising. East and West India Stock, compared with last week's prices, has advanced 2*l.* 10*s.*; St. Katharine 2*l.*; and London 1*l.* 10*s.*

In Steam-boat shares, Peninsular and Orientals are still actively inquired for at rising prices; whilst Royal Mail Steam shares, on the contrary, are declining. The shares of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Company have been introduced into the Stock Exchange List, and business is marked in them at 3½, or 1½ prem.

Insurance shares remain firm, with a moderate inquiry. Globe, Rock, and English and Scottish Law shares are looking up.

The General Reversionary and Investment Society's shares are quoted 94½; Reversionary Interest Society, 104; Equitable Reversionary, 119: ditto New, 52½; London Reversionary, 15.

Prices of Water-works and Canal stocks are unchanged.

In Gas companies the only alteration is a slight improvement in Great Central shares, which are quoted 13½.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted as follows:—Assam Tea Company, 9½ ¼: Australian Agricultural, 16½; Australian Trust, 21⅞; Canada Company, 50; Electric Telegraph A shares (20*l.* paid), 19 ex div.; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Price's Patent Candle Company 23 22½ ex div.; South Australian, 24½.

LEAD ORES

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 12th May.

Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchaser)	£11 7 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	11 3 0
J. P. Eyton	10 12 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10 17 6
Tamar Smelting Company	10 10 0
Pontifex and Wood	10 0 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	9 10 0
Richardson and Co.	11 1 0

Sold at the Mine, on the 7th May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Golden Consols	55	£12 14 6	R. Michell & Son.
ditto	12	9 3 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold at the Mine, on the 13th May.

Wheal Mary Ann	55	£21 5 6	T. Somers.
ditto	60	8 10 6	Tamar Smelting Co.

Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 13th May.

Maesyrerwddu	71	£11 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	32	12 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Hendre	20	9 13 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	70	10 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Talacre	30	11 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lloc	45	11 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merllyn	100	11 17 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	8	12 1 6	J. P. Eaton.
Cairnsmore	22½	10 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	22½	10 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Brynysteddfod	20	10 10 6	ditto
ditto	20	10 10 6	J. P. Eyton.
Shallee	27	16 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	16	12 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Minera	20	10 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Tyndrum	40	9 5 0	ditto

Sold at the Mine.

Tregorden	4	£25 14 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
East Wheal Rose	63	13 9 6	T. Somers.
ditto	38	13 2 6	Ex. J. T. Treffry.

BLACK TIN

Sold at the Mine, on the 30th April.

Mines.	Tons	c.	qr.	lb.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Georgia Consols	5	16	1	7	£51 10 0	£299 10 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1	4	3	22	37 0 0	46 3 0	ditto
Total amount of money						£345 13s.	
Porkellis United	8	4	3	5	£50 0 0	£411 19 6	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1	4	3	24	38 0 0	47 8 6	ditto
ditto	0	16	1	26	34 0 0	11 0 6	ditto
Total amount of money						£470 8s. 6d.	

Sold at the Mine, on the 5th May.

Lewis Mine	10	3	0	18	£50 7 6	£511 14 5	Mellanear Co.
ditto	2	8	1	20	47 0 0	113 15 10	ditto
ditto	9	15	2	13	50 7 6	492 13 10	ditto
ditto	2	3	3	5	47 0 0	102 18 4	ditto
Total amount of money						£1221 2s. 5d.	
Park Wyn	0	9	3	4	£43 5 0	£21 2 6	Daubuz.
ditto	0	3	0	13	16 0 0	2 10 0	ditto

Sold at the Mine, on the 14th May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Drake Walls	7¼	£51 12 6	Union Smelting Co.
ditto	2½	51 12 6	Carvedras Company.
ditto	¾	54 2 6	Calenick Company.
ditto	¾	54 2 6	Trethellan Company.
ditto	1¼	54 2 6	Union Smelting Co.
West Downs	2½	51 13 6	Calenick Co.; Union Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 21, and Sold at Swansea, May 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Cobre	80	16½	£14 1 6	Cuba	73	25½	£21 2 6
ditto	65	23¾	20 9 6	ditto	12	22½	19 12 0
ditto	61	23¾	20 6 0	ditto	8	82	71 0 0
ditto	60	16	14 0 6	Knockmahon	71	11¾	10 4 6
ditto	50	23¾	20 4 6	ditto	64	8¾	6 19 0
ditto	6	19¾	16 3 6	Berehaven	122	11	9 14 6
ditto	101	15¾	12 15 6	Ballymurtagh	60	3¾	2 9 0
ditto	70	15¾	12 17 6	ditto	59	3¾	2 12 6
ditto	57	15¾	13 9 0	Gyfron	31	9¼	7 7 6
Cuba	115	17¾	15 6 0	ditto	16	20¾	18 5 6
ditto	101	17¾	15 1 0	Lackamore	19	6¾	5 4 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	550	£8603 3 0		Ballymurtagh	119	£301 17 6
Cuba	309	5624 17 6		Gyfron	49	357 11 6
Knockmahon	135	1170 15 6		Lackamore	19	99 5 6
Berehaven	122	1186 9 0				

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
English Copper Company	177	£2225 8 0
Freeman and Company	23	300 8 4
Sims, Willyams, and Company	78	1400 8 7
Vivian and Sons	101	1520 1 0
Williams, Foster, and Company	550	6283 19 10
Mines Royal Company	122	1186 9 0
English and Australian Company	25	505 12 6
Low's Patent Company	219	3553 12 3
F. Bankart	8	568 0 0
Total	1303	£17,543 19 6

Copper Ores for Sale 25th May.—Berehaven, 120, 119, 118, 117, 99, 83—Knockmahon, 123, 102. 74, 46, 37, 39—Cobre, 100, 96, 66, 53, 60, 56, 16—Kapunda, 42, 33, 29, 27, 19—Ballymurtagh, 48—Manx, 24, 13, 1—Lackamore, 16—Ballygahan, 23, 7 = 1797 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	6¾	£ 7 9 0	£111 1 0
Foreign	19 5–16	16 11 0	97 8 0
Sale	15¾	£13 9 0	£100 0 0

Totals—British, 444; Foreign, 859 = 1303 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10 9–16	£ 8 19 6	£106 0 6
Foreign	20¾	17 11 6	95 19 0
Sale	17¾	£14 16 0	£97 18 0

Totals—British 581; Foreign, 1225 = 1806 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 28, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, May 13.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	133	£4 7 0	Levant	61	£6 13 6
ditto	110	5 14 6	North Wh. Basset	64	4 15 6
ditto	109	8 0 0	ditto	63	5 11 6
ditto	108	5 9 6	ditto	58	4 15 6
ditto	102	4 11 6	ditto	54	7 4 6
ditto	85	4 7 6	West Alfred Cons.	84	2 13 0
ditto	74	4 13 6	ditto	61	4 6 6
ditto	21	2 0 6	Wheal Tremayne.	42	3 7 0
Carn Brea	85	4 18 0	ditto	29	2 15 6
ditto	79	5 2 6	ditto	24	3 0 0
ditto	78	8 0 0	Wheal Agar	39	2 15 0
ditto	74	5 4 6	ditto	38	2 19 6
ditto	66	5 9 0	ditto	15	9 14 6
ditto	61	5 11 0	Tywarnhayle	55	2 14 0
ditto	54	6 7 0	ditto	20	3 11 0
ditto	50	1 11 0	Wh. Speedwell	65	4 12 0
ditto	42	3 5 6	Boscaswell Downs.	35	4 11 6
ditto	31	14 10 0	Wheal Lemon	25	4 3 6
Alfred Consols	77	8 8 0	ditto	7	10 10 0
ditto	68	7 17 6	Carvannall	29	6 4 0
ditto	60	2 18 0	Copper Bottom	27	4 10 0
ditto	59	7 6 6	Trelyon Consols	21	9 4 6
ditto	56	7 16 6	Wheal Squire	21	8 4 6
ditto	39	8 18 0	Lewis Mines	14	7 2 0
ditto	7	17 17 0	Bell and Lanarth.	13	3 1 6
Par Consols	93	6 14 0	Old Wheal Basset.	11	4 10 0
ditto	84	6 7 0	Oatfield	4	9 12 0
ditto	74	10 3 0	Great Crinnis	3	1 10 0
Levant	99	8 7 0	Wheal Basset	60	7 6 6
ditto	84	1 13 6	ditto	55	7 14 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Buller	742	£3898 12 0		Wheal Lemon	32	£177 17 6
Carn Brea	620	3537 14 6		Carvannall	29	179 16 0
Alfred Consols	366	2698 14 6		Copper Bottom	27	121 10 0
Par Consols	251	1937 12 0		Trelyon Consols	21	193 14 6
Levant	244	1374 10 6		Wheal Squire	21	172 14 6
North Wh. Basset	239	1323 18 6		Lewis Mines	14	99 8 0
West Alfred Cons.	145	486 8 6		Bell and Lanarth.	13	89 19 6
Wheal Tremayne	95	413 3 6		Old Wheal Basset.	11	49 10 0
Wheal Agar	92	366 3 6		Oatfield	4	38 8 0
Tywarnhayle	75	249 10 0		Great Crinnis	3	4 10 0
Wheal Speedwell	65	299 0 0		Wheal Basset	115	863 0 0
Boscaswell Downs.	35	160 2 6				

Average Standard £112 11 0 | Average Produce 7¾
Average Price per ton £5 14 0
Quantity of Ore 3259 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 245 tons 3 cwts.
Amount of Money £18,625 18 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard £114 2 0.—Average Produce 6¾
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 110*l.* 14*s.*—Produce, 7¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	395	£2782 5 0
Vivian and Sons	614	2857 10 0
Freeman and Co.	325	1816 15 6
Grenfell and Sons	379	1978 19 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	294	1795 14 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	611	4192 19 0
English and Australian Co.	258	1339 7 6
Mason and Elkington	256	1352 19 6
F. Bankart	127	509 8 6
Total tons	3259	£18,625 18 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria 169—West Caradon 330—Fowey Consols 248—Wheal Friendship 177—Bedford United 160—Poldice 131—Hingston Down 65—Tavy Consols 62—Callington Kelly Bray 57—Hawk Moor 56—Wheal Bedford 46—Wheal Crebor 42—Devon and Courtenay 38—Wheal Jewell 30—Wheal Maiden 29—Penpoll Regulus 20—South Friendship and Wheal Ann 3.—Total, 3176 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Perran St. George 648—United Mines 461—Consolidated Mines 452—Treviskey 328—South Caradon 251—Par Consols 233—South Tolgus 159—Wheal Clifford 92—Treleigh Consols 87—Trethellen 80—Wheal Uny 50—Wheal Ellen 40—East Wheal Leisure 40—Clijah and Wentworth 23—East Tolgus 21—Wheal Music 18—Great Wheal Leisure 16.—Total, 2999 tons.

*** A circumstance occurred at the Ticketing, held at Redruth, yesterday, which, it is hoped, may tend to break up the monopoly which exists in the purchase of copper ores. The proper time for commencing the sale is 12 o'clock, but since the "arrangement" between the companies it has been delayed beyond that hour, sometimes even until two o'clock—the companies' agents holding their consultation at the house of No. 3, to arrange between themselves the different *parcels*, and the *prices* to be given for them, before they enter the Ticketing Room. Yesterday the chairman (Mr. R. Davey) waited until one o'clock, when he left, disgusted at the treatment of the copper companies' agents in keeping the miners waiting, in which all present joined, many of whom had long distances to return home. Nothing remains of "a Ticketing" now but in the name, and some of the largest shareholders talk of withdrawing their ores, and supporting the new companies.—*Redruth, May 14.*

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR TEN YEARS, TO THE SECOND SALE IN MAY, 1852.

Years.	*Tons.*	*Produce.*	*Amount.*	*Standard.*	*Cop. Ore.*	*Price Cake Cop.*
1842	1980	8¾	£13,002 0 6	£110 9	—	£95
1843	2916	8½	18,851 15 0	107 19	£75 15	82
1844	3711	6¾	17,519 18 0	109 7	69 3	83
1845	3632	7½	18,334 2 6	100 8	65 0	84
1846	2979	7½	15,097 4 6	101 17	66 8	93
1847	2675	8½	15,796 6 0	104 10	71 6	97 98
1848	2594	8½	12,510 14 6	88 12	56 9	88½
1849	2384	8½	14,192 6 6	100 9	66 16	88½
1850	2780	7¾	15,106 6 6	105 4	69 17	90½
1851	2273	8	12,009 19 0	100 10	66 2	84

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

USE OF THE WASTE GASES IN THE BLAST FURNACE.—We have received a full description of an excellent example of the economic application of the waste gases to the calcination of the ironstone, as patented by Mr. Houldsworth, and now in operation at the Coltness Furnaces, Lanarkshire, which shall appear in our next.

J. K. (Cambridge).—We are not aware that Scarell's slate sawing machine has been employed in a quarry called "Hollands:" our correspondent had better address Mr. Owen Thomas, the agent, Union Iron-works, Carnarvon.

The "GREAT UNKNOWN."—We have at length something definite respecting the Saint Agnes Beacon Mine: a resident correspondent, feeling deeply the injury which may be inflicted on the locality by the perpetration of fraud, has called upon us to publish a letter in reference to this adventure. Knowing our correspondent, and assured of his perfect disinterestedness, we place every confidence in his strictures: as such we commend them to our readers. From those concerned we expect a reply, in explanation of the quotations which have been furnished us; while those who have been induced to purchase shares at the premium charged, have only themselves to blame, as we have endeavoured to put our readers on their guard—the speculation having more than once been shown to be "a mine without miners—a company without capital." This notice, and the letter referred to, will render insertion of the communications of A Cornishman and Mr. Williams unnecessary.

W. J. had better communicate with C M. direct.

J. W. D. (Liverpool) could hardly have expected us to publish his letter—"doctors differ;" but whatever the course pursued, truth will in the end prevail.

Our Hammersmith correspondent is correct in some of his observations; but he can purchase the particular shares he names at the quotation. Perhaps he is not aware that the returns are from one lode, and that at a deep level, which makes only in granite; as soon as it enters the killas it has hitherto been good for nothing. A variation up or down in the quoted price of shares for jobbing purposes does not affect those who hold as an investment.

TENDERS FOR MINE MATERIALS.—T. W.—For several years it has been the custom to advertise for the supply of coal, timber, iron, candles, rope, powder, and other materials, at several of the largest mines in Cornwall—viz.: the Great Consols, Wheal Seton, West Caradon—at all of which the practice continues to this day, showing that the system works well in those localities, and there can be no reason why it should not be followed elsewhere, to avoid suspicion of monopoly and favouritism. Of course, the adventurer supplying as good an article is entitled to a preference, and in fairness ought not to expect more.

ESCAIR LLEE.—J. B. C.—One hundred forfeited shares are advertised for sale at the Auction Mart on Monday.

W. T. (Cornwall) calls attention to the wide field open for the employment of British capital in the copper deposits of Lake Superior: the present demand for copper in the markets of the world, the paucity of the produce, the abundance of copper in the district, the cheapness of land, the superfluity of timber, with the convenience of the lakes for transit, and other natural advantages, all point to this locality as one holding out the most reasonable and well-founded prospects of highly profitable and lasting results to scientific and persevering mining enterprise.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—We omitted last week to state the result of the assay by Mr. Jenkin, of Callington, of one of the samples of ore from the Gate-post lode, which was 25½ per cent.; since then, we understand, a sample from the bottom of the present level, on the same lode, has made the astonishing produce of 56½ per cent. for copper.

J. D. (Potton, Beds).—We shall be happy to receive the drawings and communications promised, without, however, pledging ourselves for the insertion. If founded on a scientific basis, they shall receive a liberal and impartial notice.

Q. Z. (New-road).—Phillipsite is a double sulphuret of copper and iron, as is common copper pyrites, but the elements in different proportions. It has a reddish brown colour, and almost metallic lustre; its surface is generally iridescent, with different shades of blue, purple, and red. It crystallises in cubes and octahedrons, with a specific gravity of from 4·9 to 5·1, and its component parts are about—copper, 58 20; sulphur, 26·98; iron, 14·82=100.

Metallus (Deptford).—Pattinson's process for desilverising lead, which is now followed in nearly all the lead districts in the kingdom, and by which the produce of silver in Great Britain has within the last 20 years been nearly doubled, is founded on the fact discovered in 1829 by H. L. Pattinson, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—that when lead containing silver is melted in a suitable vessel, and afterwards suffered to cool very slowly, with constant stirring at a certain temperature, near the melting point of lead, small metallic crystals begin to form, which sink to the bottom, and on being removed are found to contain much less silver than the lead originally did—the fluid alloy being proportionally richer in silver. The operation is carried on in a series of eight or ten cast-iron pots, capable of holding, about 5 tons each, with a fire place beneath. The operation is commenced in about pot No. 4, and when melted the lead is well stirred; as the crystals form they are removed to pot No. 5, until only about a ton remains in No. 4, which is then removed to No. 3; and supposing the lead originally contained 10 ounces of silver to the ton, the fluid in No. 3 would have about 30 ounces, and the crystals in No. 5 only 5 ounces per ton. Fresh original lead is then placed in No. 4—the accumulating poor crystals are kept moving to the right, and the increasingly rich fluid alloy to the left, until, in pot No. 1, it will contain 300 ounces of silver to the ton, and in No. 8 scarcely a trace. A large plate of silver is thus obtained from submitting but a small quantity to cupellation in the usual way. The patent has long since expired, and the process is open to the use of the public.

The report published last week, as from East Rix Hill, should have been East Kit Hill—there is no mine working under the former name.

As it appears the Great Exhibition Building is doomed to be removed, and that there is not at present any public building in which works of art and science can be conveniently exhibited, we are forcibly reminded of Mr. T. Motley's splendid project for constructing such a building over the whole length and breadth of Waterloo-bridge, which would exceed in area that of the celebrated Louvre Gallery in Paris. His idea was to appropriate it not only for the exhibition, but also for the sale of the works of art, &c., from all parts of the world. The design was of a splendid description—a beautiful drawing of which, nearly 14 ft. long, may with permission be seen at the Globe Exhibition, in Leicester-square, as well as a model of Mr. Thomas Motley's ingenious plan for a bridge at Clifton. We understand there is some prospect of an influential party taking up the subject, and we wish them complete success, as the site is unquestionably superior for such an exhibition to any other part of the metropolis.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 15, 1852.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

Another fearful colliery explosion has at a blow swept into eternity 64 human beings, and has laid another district in mourning, and 27 more lives have been lost by the sudden inundation of a mine. Are these calamities never to cease? Must hecatombs of men continue to be thus sacrificed, and no effort made to stay the destruction—no hand held out to save them?

It is impossible to believe that science has no resource, knowledge no power, humanity no hope, to mitigate or prevent these evils. Not less than 6000 of our fellow-creatures have been destroyed in the mines during the last 10 years. Some of them have been shattered to pieces in the mine—projected against the sides of this terrible piece of ordnance; while others, out of its immediate range, in another part of the workings, have been instantly poisoned by the gaseous productions of the explosion. Others, again, have been drowned in the depth of the mine, and some have fallen many hundred feet and been bruised to death, while many have been crushed under tons of fallen roof, and the very likeness of man been destroyed.

So have perished upwards of 140 lives within 20 days in Lancashire, in Durham, and now in Wales; while other numerous casualties, recorded in the *Mining Journal*, testify the dangerous condition of our coal mines.

Again we ask, then, as we have often done, is there no human means to obviate such horrible results? Must our countrymen thus always perish? Must this meritorious class of men, whose labours in the dark and noisome pit diffuse upon the surface light, comfort, and enjoyment, and give strength to our country, be left hopelessly to their fate?

While this great metropolis and the country are covered with noble institutions for all kinds of men, and for all the ills that flesh is heir to, which exalt and bless our land, are there none for the poor miner?

At this juncture, as if guided by a special Providence, a strong and national society is preparing to make this subject its peculiar care. Practical and scientific men, as if anticipating its increased necessity, held a preliminary meeting, in Westminster, on Wednesday, last week, to form a society for the preservation of life from explosion and other accidents in mines. It was there resolved that a society having these objects in view should have its seat in London, and its ramifications in every mining district.

We have the names of some of the first practical and scientific men of the day, as well as of Members of Parliament, who are prepared to support this society. In London we have a concentration of the science of Europe, and the influence and power of the kingdom, that will tender to the mines all human means and appliances suited for their dangerous condition; while practical knowledge and experience from the mines will offer to science the elements for experiment and calculation. Thus reflecting on each other, and proceeding hand in hand, they will bring to light a better and more secure mode for working our dangerous mines. Science, thus led by practical knowledge, enabled M. JARS, the French academician, to discover the laws of the natural ventilation of mines, and their dangerous condition at certain seasons. So led, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY and Mr. G. STEPHENSON discovered the safety-lamp; and so led, Prof. BISCHOFF, of Bonn, detected bi-carburetted hydrogen in some of the continental mines, that rendered the safety-lamp in them an instrument of danger. It was this which discovered that the same safety-lamp became a source of explosion in the hands of the miner, when passing through an explosive atmosphere of more than 3 ft. a second. It was this combination of science and practical knowledge that has given to the mines their various means of ventilation—the furnace, the fan, the ventilating-pump, the elevated chimney, and the steam-jet. It is this which has enabled us to penetrate nearly 2000 feet into the bowels of the earth, through quicksands and feeders of water, some of them 6000 gallons per minute, and to extract therefrom the minerals so important to the individual man and to the country. It is this combination that is the hope of the future.

A national society for the miners, inspired by humanity, and so influenced and guided, cannot but be productive of the most beneficial results.

In the midst of the despair and death which now overhang our mines, we turn to this society with a better hope for the future. In its great and humane purpose, it cannot but speedily become an institution befitting the character of the country and the great interests and objects with which it will have to deal. From our hearts we wish it "God speed." We will return to this subject next week.

In last week's Journal we inserted a report of the annual meeting of the "Devon Great Consolidated Mining Company," with the accounts, which, with the general prospects of the mine, appeared to us of so favourable a nature, that we had no hesitation in stating, in the City Article, that the progress of the company had been eminently successful; for, notwithstanding a diminution in the average price of 10s. 9d. per ton, occasioned by working up a considerable quantity of halvans which were accumulating, nearly 40,000*l.* had been divided during the year, and a balance carried to next account of upwards of 20,000*l.* In another column we have inserted a communication on the subject from our correspondent "Argus" (of Truro); and although we cannot deny but that his figures are correct in the abstract, they appear to us to be placed in a position which would somewhat depreciate the estimated value of the property, give a one-sided view of the realities of the case, and do not show the true condition and prospects of the company. In the perusal of this document, we cannot help feeling that a sort of smothered opinion prevails in the mind of the writer that the property is not so promising as it has been, while, to our humble capabilities in judging on the matter, the converse appears to be the fact.

In the first place, "Argus" shows that the dividend is less than the preceding year by 3072*l.*, and that the increase in the balance of 5436*l.* 3*s.* is reduced to 558*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, by the January cost not being brought into the account. He should also have called attention to the fact, that the dividend has exceeded the average of seven years by 2*l.* 10*s.* per share, and 2560*l.* in amount, and only been exceeded in two years out of that period. In alluding to the halvans, his language would imply that the increase of tonnage was solely attributable to them, and that in future a decreased average price must result from the same cause; while the directors expressly state in their report that new machinery is being erected to operate solely on these ores, leaving the original stamps and other apparatus for the usual and regular operations of the mine. In noticing the increased cost in the aggregate, our readers are left to their own surmises, while the proximate cause is tolerably clear, as explained in the directors' report—the cost of preparing a ton of ore having increased, as may be expected, as the mine gets deeper.

We now come to the statement of assets and liabilities—totally unnoticed by our correspondent, though, in fairness, we think he should have done so. Here the 4877*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* for January costs and merchants' bills, of the omission of which in the balance-sheet "Argus" complains, as also the estimated February cost, 4800*l.*, are debited against the company, as well as 500*l.* for an engine; notwithstanding which there is an increase in the total amount of assets, as compared with last year, of 12,355*l.*, and in the balance of assets over liabilities of 7543*l.*—the former being 99,470*l.* against 87,115*l.*, and the latter 84,629*l.* against 77,086*l.* respectively. The report of Capt. RICHARDS, which went thoroughly into detail, was satisfactory; while the increase of ore ground in reserve, and the encouraging indications which present themselves at different points of operation, led him to repeat the opinion before expressed—that there is every reason to calculate on a continuance of that prosperity which, from the commencement, has rendered these mines so celebrated.

We have thus, we think, shown the bright as well as the dark sides of the case—two opposing elements which will be found in all mining adventure; the former of which, in this instance, far eclipses the latter, and instead, therefore, of "*safely assuming* that the dividend for next year will not more than equal the last," we shall not be surprised to see a considerable increase. At all events, in whichever way we view the picture, the prospect has evidently brightened; and, while we most heartily deprecate anything in the shape of undeserved eulogium, we would rather inspire legitimate confidence than engender unnecessary and injurious mistrust; more especially in established, productive, largely promising, and well-managed mines, such as undoubtedly is "The Devon Great Consols."

The enthusiastic demonstrations with which the directors of the "Copper Miners' Company" have been received on the resumption of their works must be highly gratifying to them, and it is with feelings of unmixed satisfaction that it is our pleasurable task to record this highly interesting event. On Saturday last a meeting was held, at which more than 2000 were present. At this meeting, the address, proposed to be voted to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Mr. GILBERTSON, and Court of Assistants, was read both in English and Welsh. In alluding to the services of Mr. GILBERTSON, it was stated:

> But there is one individual who has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about his happy result. He has been in this respect what the mainspring is to the watch—what the water in yonder river is to the revolving-wheel—what the expansive nature of steam is to the engine; he has been the motive power which has propelled the whole machinery, and has directed and applied it to this great end. Is it not, then, right and meet, and our bounden duty, to make especial mention of him? I allude to your old and tried friend, Mr. GILBERTSON, who has for three years devoted his energies to this sole purpose, and has at last brought his labours to this successful issue.

The meeting separated, after unanimously voting the address, at the same time expressing their gratitude to the Bank of England for having so long carried on the works. On Thursday a dinner was given, to which upwards of 600 people sat down, and the proceedings of the meeting were most harmoniously carried out. The ancient proprietary are now again in possession of the property, which through all reverses (political, social, and civil) they have retained since the year 1691; they have received from their labourers a hearty old British welcome. But a few weeks since, and all was doubt and despair, and it was even threatened that the works should be dismantled. Happily this is averted, and a smiling and happy district, receiving the fruits of labour, is now seen, where under less energetic and untiring exertions all might have been desolation and despair. The causes that led to the unfortunate crisis of the company's affairs need no more be alluded to. They have occupied a considerable share of public attention for the last four years; they may now all be said to have retired into private life. The past lessons will have taught them experience for the future, so as to avoid the errors which, combined with fortuitous circumstances, threw them into their late lamentable position. They have now a fresh start, and will no doubt assume the prominent position they formerly held. In the meanwhile, we would gently hint that the proprietary should not be unmindful of any or all of those who have not only ably worked to resuscitate their property, but enabled them to resume the useful and beneficient task of giving bread to thousands.

In this age of emigration, when the inhabitants of these crowded shores are directing their steps to other and far distant lands, where labour meets with less competition, and man can by industry and perseverance obtain that remuneration with which Nature invariably rewards her sons, it is of the utmost importance to the future well-being of those who expatriate themselves that a thorough knowledge should be obtained of the climate and geographical character of the country of their choice, as well as of its political institutions. Invitations, in flaming colours, have appeared for the colonization of deserted portions of both France and Spain, but we think very little British labour, and less capital, will find its way in those dark directions, where bigotry and priestcraft are ever ready to frame excuses for breaking faith and tyrannising over the settler, let him be of whatever creed or nation he may. Our own colonies most undoubtedly hold out prospects equal to any countries in the world, but the United States of America are in a position to confer advantages on the emigrant which, from its proximity to Europe, salubrity of climate, and the freedom of its institutions, many Englishmen would prefer. We alluded briefly last week to the newly-projected "Belgic-American Atlantic and Mississippi Railway and Emigration Company," the formation of which company has been with the object of opening a direct communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, insuring a passage from Savannah in Georgia to London, Liverpool, or Southampton in 15 days, avoiding the tedious and dangerous passage round the Floridas, now occupying six weeks. In addition to this railway, the route of which we described last week, the company has in view to facilitate emigration generally from Europe to America, and conditional arrangements have been made for the purchase of a large tract of land in Georgia, well adapted for all agricultural purposes, with a most salubrious climate, well suited to European constitutions. On the partial completion of the railway, a fine field for independent enterprise will here be opened, and there is no doubt this State will become as rapidly populated as were some of the older and favourable portions of the Republic. The Legislature of Georgia, in Dec., 1849, passed a most important law, empowering aliens to hold, purchase, sell, and mortgage real estate. This company proposes to raise a capital of 500,000*l.* for the construction of the line and the general purposes of the company; and to encourage emigration, a subscriber of 20 shares paid up will have the privilege of nominating an able bodied man to a free passage, and 40 acres of land at a price to be agreed on, to be liquidated by labour, or as may be agreed; a subscriber of 25 shares, a man and his wife; and for 30 shares, a man, his wife, and four children under 15 years of age. The State of Georgia is rapidly reaping the fruits of industry and enterprise; a few years since she imported almost every article of the necessaries of life; now they have shaken off the inertia of a slave holding State, they have constructed railroads, established large cotton factories, opened extensive iron works, and bid fair soon to be second to none of the States of the Union in civil progress and mercantile pursuits. The company is formed in Belgium as a *Société Anonyme*, and the liability of every shareholder is strictly confined to the amount of his shares.

We noticed, in our Journal of the 24th of April, the great discovery of rock salt at Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, by Mr. E. PICKERING, and we have since received additional information of the progress made for the development of this mineral treasure. They have already sunk 57 feet into the solid rock salt, without any appearance of bottom; specimens have been tested in Belfast by some eminent chemists, also by a practical man, proprietor of the alkali works of that town. These assays give 98 per cent. of pure chloride of sodium, with the total absence of magnesia and iron, and only a trace of lime. This is allowed by all parties to be far superior to any rock salt yet discovered, being sufficiently pure to be used in chemical operations in place of refined salt. It will also make a vast difference to Ireland in the manufacture of bleaching liquid for linen, which is now principally supplied from England and Scotland, which could, up to the period of this discovery, be purchased much cheaper there. Taking this production into consideration with the iron pyrites of Wicklow, we may hope to see some of our enterprising capitalists establishing chemical works in Ireland, for which there is now a fair opening.

From the same source, we are informed that near Dundrum a fine lode of lead ore has recently been cut, containing also blende in abundance; and at about 15 yards distance another parallel lode has been cut, from which fine rocks of solid lead ore have been raised. These operations are being carried on by a company of English and Welsh adventurers, who have been extensively engaged in mining operations in Flintshire and Montgomeryshire, but who have, from a thorough inspection of the Dundrum district, felt convinced that great opportunities are there offered for successful mining operations. Ireland is evidently on the eve of a great change, as respects her mineral productions, which are beginning to be duly appreciated. A general opinion now prevails that her deposits of coal, salt, black-band, and argillaceous ironstones, of great value, are comparatively inexhaustible; and that at no distant day she will become a severe competitor to Scotland in the iron trade.

The importance of a communication, either by good roads or a ship canal, across the Isthmus of Panama, and thus to unite, as it were, two worlds now separated far asunder, has been a subject of deep consideration ever since the days of PIZARRO; and since the famous Darien expedition, in 1699, the subject has been continually urged on the world, and particularly England, but in vain. In these days, however, of surmounting engineering difficulties, a spirit of enterprise to effect the object has arisen; and it is somewhat humiliating to Englishmen to see that great work—the railway—taken out of their hands, after every opportunity had been afforded them to carry it out, and the undertaking commenced by others. This line commences at Navy Bay, on the Atlantic side, and the rails are even now laid complete to Gatan, five miles from Gorgona, which is half-way across to Panama, and there now appears little doubt that the whole line will be completed in 1853; indeed, Mr. CHAPMAN, the acting engineer, is confident such will be the case. The discomforts of travelling in these districts are fast giving way to modern science; and from the American papers we learn that already Mr. STEPHENS, the chief superintendent, had permitted a large bevy of passengers from Navy Bay to Gatan, and that a return train brought back passengers and the "gold." The railway is, therefore, almost in operation, and no competing line is likely ever to interfere with its usefulness or its prosperity. The next thing wanting to render the communication complete is the ship canal, which, if accomplished, will, so far from reducing the profits of the railway, add largely to its receipts.

An interesting description of the physical geography of the country and its prospects, the difficulties attending the construction of a canal, with the vast benefits which it confers, not only on the country but on all nations of the world, is ably given, in a pamphlet, by ALEXANDER DUNLOP, F.R.G.S., entitled, *Notes on the Isthmus of Panama*, and published by J. THOMAS, Finch-lane, Cornhill. After a graphic and pleasing account of his journey across the Isthmus, first 45 miles up the Chagres River to Gorgona, and the remaining 24 to Panama by mule and "arriero," or muleteer on foot, he proceeds to discuss the project in every point of view which has yet been taken of it. The general mistake which has entered into *all* the schemes for cutting a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been the

notion that the rivers on the Isthmus can be used as part of the canal, while the fact is, they can only be employed as *mere feeders*. The Chagres, the San Juan de Nicaragua, the San Miguel, and the Atrato, are liable to the most devastating and sweeping floods, with continually shifting sand beds, and are totally unmanageable; a fact which all proposers hitherto appear to have been ignorant of; while the canal might be so cut as to avail itself of the tributaries and head waters, but entirely avoiding the rivers themselves. It is highly desirable that a complete and extensive survey should be made by *one party*, by which the entire physico-geographical features of the country might be known, and all the necessary hypsometric information obtained. Hitherto there have only been surveys of isolated districts, made by separate parties, each publishing his own individual views, and often all clashing, and rendering the information useless to the public. Mr. DUNLOP first notices the various lines hitherto proposed, shows the impracticability of each, the feasibility of its accomplishment in one direction, and the necessities for facilities of intercourse, which, through the increase of transit and of commerce, have become so strong and urgent.

The oldest proposed route is by the Gorge of Raspadura, between the Atrato and San Juan River. It is said, in an old Spanish report, that a *quebrada*, or brook, was long since cut in this ravine under the direction of a monk, and that canoes were floated from the San Juan, south of Cape Corrientie, in about 4° north latitude, to the Atlantic. The remains of a canoe were also shown at the Fort of Cartagena, *said* to have passed this route. This is the most southern of all the proposed lines, but totally impracticable, from the Atrato being one of the most rapid and unmanageable rivers, and the harbours at each end bad. The next proposal was made to the Columbian Government more than 30 years ago. It stated that, from Cupico, on the Pacific, there is a *level* country for 18 miles to the Naypo, which flows into the Atrato; but here there is the same difficulty, with additional ones of the great length, 130 miles, and that the Gulf of Darien is almost inaccessibe, and when *in* a ship can scarcely *get out*. The next is the London scheme from Puerto Escoses, to the great river emptying itself into the Gulf of San Miguel; but here the same objections lie as to each terminus as in the last-named route, in addition to the rapidity of the river. We now come to the route from Chagres to Panama, or some point between Chorèra and Panama; and this is the line the author deems the only one practicable. The whole distance is but from 39 to 41 miles—the difficulty being to avoid the *lower* waters of the Chagres. Supposing the canal to commence to the west of Chagres, it would run southward to the mouth or influx of the Trinidad River, and then turn south-west. Here some heavy cutting begins, with occasional lockage to the nearest point on the River Caymito, or Rio de Chorèra, where the cuttings become easier, and continue so to a point about four or five miles from the mouth of the Caymito. At this point, five miles from the Pacific, it would strike sharp eastward to the Bay of Vaca de Monte, where there is good anchorage, no bar, and an easy approach to and from the Pacific and Harbour of Panama—the town being only 13 miles distant. There is another route proposed by the Americans by the Lake of Nicaragua, but which is also stated to be impracticable—the lake being, in fact, a restless and stormy sea, never to be trusted.

Among the many and profitable pursuits upon the isthmus may be mentioned gold washing, pearl fishing, mining for precious stones, and as a large portion of the district is decidedly mineral, a wide field is open for legitimate enterprise. The proposal of 1699 was "a great road from sea to sea, a deep canal for ships, *the working of gold mines*, and extensive colonisation on the shores of the Pacific." Strangel to see the project of above a century and a half ago so nearly carried out *now*—and now is the time. The pamphlet extends over 36 pages, and is well worthy perusal.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

While capitalists and speculators are lavishing immense sums in search of gold in California, with the greatest uncertainty as to the quiet occupation of their grants, even if admitted to them, from the state of anarchy prevailing in that country, as well as the almost total impossibility of hiring labourers, it was gratifying to draw attention to the fact that in England, within a day's journey of the metropolis, a much securer investment, with, probably, more really profitable returns, now offers itself. Under the head of "Gold in England," we stated last week that auriferous ores to a great extent had been found in Devonshire, and we now return to the subject, which is truly one of stirring interest and of vast importance, not only in a commercial point of view, but as a scientific and geological feature in this country.

Every geologist knows that gold exists in small quantities in some of the Welsh mountains, in the Grampian Hills, and in many of the rocks of Ireland, but the cost of extracting it would exceed the value of the metal. At North Molton, however, it is found in sufficient abundance to be remunerative, and apparently to leave an ample profit; and with it is associated copper of the greatest richness, and in large quantity. The gold is almost pure, being 1½ carat above standard, or 23½ carats gold, the purest being 24 carats. This is very remarkable, but nevertheless surprise should not be felt at the discovery of the precious metal, when it is remembered that Devonshire possesses all the indications favourable for the development of auriferous ores. We know from the gold torques, fibulæ, and other massive golden ornaments found in the tombs of the ancient Britons, that they possessed the precious metal in considerable quantity, which must have been derived from alluvial deposits; and Devonshire may have been one of the localities from which they obtained their supplies. We now find, moreover, that these boulders, or rounded pebbles, a point on which we were uncertain when we wrote last week, do exist in the locality, and, consequently, there is further and more complete evidence of formations on which safe prediction may be made that gold exists in sufficient deposits to make it of great commercial value.

"The boulders, or rounded pebbles," writes a correspondent from South Molton," are not so large as in some localities, from the fact of the streams being of a gradual fall, and the country to the north of the Britannia Mine being of a quartz description, consequently not so liable to be operated on by water, or other changes of the earth. But it should be remembered that the low lands between the hills are very narrow, compared with other localities in this and many other countries; therefore, whatever gold may have been carried from the higher ground, must be deposited within a limited space. I should think the flat of the low lands does not exceed, on an average, for several miles south from the Britannia Mine, more than 100 to 150 fms., at a right angle with the course of the stream. Gold was found in the alluvial deposit from two to three miles south of the Britannia Mine, on the course of the stream. The pebbles containing the gold were from 7 lbs. weight down to those of smaller size. These pebbles are of the red sandstone description, intermixed with quartz and portions of gossan. The quartz, of course, from its resisting nature, has not been operated on by the changes going on in the earth to such an extent as the red sandstone. A gentleman, practically acquainted with geological and mining matters, who was here last week, is of opinion that *all* the quartz carries gold, from its character so closely resembling the Californian and Australian quartz."

It is the opinion of many geologists that gold is only found near the surface, and decreases as the lode descends, although they are compelled to admit that at the St. John del Rey Mine the reverse is the fact, but meet the point by saying it is the exception to the rule. When one exception to the rule is acknowledged, it cannot be denied that others may exist, and gentlemen who have been for years practically connected with the works at Morro Velho, assert that the lode at the Britannia Mine is exactly similar to that of the St. John del Rey, where the gold-bearing stones continue at the present great depth. The matrix of the Britannia is precisely the same, and there is, consequently, good reason to believe that the gossan gold-bearing lode at the Britannia is totally distinct from the copper lode, although running with it. This is, of course, a grand and important geological question, which cannot be determined for a long time to come; and if it were only with a view of solving this point, the Britannia Company deserves the support of all parties, but more especially of those who delight in the fascinating pursuit of geology. Altogether, therefore, this discovery must be hailed as the introduction of a new and important era, and we rejoice that henceforth gold will be superadded to the staple metallic wealth of England.

We cannot omit to bear testimony to the candid and fair manner in which the prospectus of the company has been drawn up; all assertions, startling though they be, are clearly confirmed, and when any remark is made as to the extraordinary yield of some of the stones, it is immediately qualified by an expression as to the utter impossibility of determining what the result of future workings may be. The desire evidently is to render the project one of general interest, combined with profitable returns.

It appears almost superfluous to remind our readers, and such as may desire to co-operate as shareholders in the Britannia Mine, that the operations are under the protection of a strong and vigorous Government in the assertion of their rights and the possession of their property, while severe punishment will await those who attempt to infringe them. North Molton is not in California, where the executive Government is so feeble, that any appeal to the laws would be futile, nor in a distant colony, where they are not certain of retaining for a single week the services of the miners they employ. The Britannia Mine is totally exempt from that delay in receiving communications, and the anxiety, risk, and insecurity which are inseparable from all transmarine investments.

VERAGUAS AURIFEROUS DISTRICT OF NEW GRANADA.

In our last Journal, we noticed the formation of a company for the purchase and working of an auriferous estate in New Granada—a district rich in the precious metals, and which is now claiming considerable public attention; and, as its resources become more developed, there is no doubt it will stand high in general estimation. Among its advantages may be mentioned its situation, within three weeks' steaming from England, with a correspondingly rapid transit of produce and information; the proximity of the works to the North Atlantic Ocean; the facility of procuring labour at reasonable prices; the *bond fide* title and right to work the mineral, granted direct from the Government, without dues or royalty; the sufficiency of water supply throughout the year; and the mountainous and healthy climate of the country. The reports as to the returns of the Bowen Mine by the Spaniards, in 1801-2-3, are of the most surprising character; but at the latter period, the "buccaneers" overrun the country, and all mining enterprise was abandoned.

A question likely to occupy the minds of many, is the possibility of procuring sufficient labour, from the thinly-populated character of the district; but on this head it is only necessary to observe that the Panama Railway, now in progress, which is only 60 miles distant from the River Belen or Palenque, on which the property is located, is well supplied with labourers to carry on the works, which are progressing rapidly. From all our previous knowledge of the production of the precious metals in Veraguas, a fair and profitable field appears open to the company; but we have no doubt, from the high standing of the parties forming the direction, that should any further information prove less satisfactory than they anticipate, they will recommend a timely abandonment of the enterprise, with only the loss of the trifling preliminary expenses. Such a result is, however, not for a moment anticipated: the vendors are known in London as some of the most influential in South America. Both gold and silver have been found in abundance, and all parties acquainted with the property consider it a highly promising undertaking.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

G. R. Booth, Wandsworth-road, for improvements in the manufacture of gas.

G. F. Muntz, jun., Birmingham, for improvements in the manufacture of metal tubes.

J. J. O. Taylor, Gracechurch-street, for improvements in ships, boats, and vessels, and in certain articles of ship's furniture.

W. L. Tizard, Aldgate, High-street, for improvements in machinery, apparatus, and processes for the preparation of grain, and for its conversion into malt, saccharine, vinous, alcholic, and acetous liquors.

J. Campbell, Bowfield, Renfrew, for improvements in the manufacture and treatment, or finishing of textile fabrics and materials, and in the machinery or apparatus used.

W. Gillespie, Forbane-hill, Linlithgow, Scotland, for an improved apparatus, instrument, or means for ascertaining or setting off the slope or level of drains, banks, inclines, or works of any description, whether natural or artificial, or under land or water.

W. Armitage, Manchester, for an improved safety envelope, and certain improvements in the machinery to be used in the manufacture of the same.

A. J. Saillant, jun., of the Rue Vivienne, Paris, for certain improvements in the manufacture of articles of dress.

P. Fairbairn, Leeds, York; and P. S. Horsman, Leeds, for certain improvements in the process of preparing flax and hemp for the purpose of heckling, and also machinery for heckling flax, hemp, China grass, and other vegetable fibrous substances.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

G. Holcroft, Manchester, steam-boiler.—S. Woodbourne, Liss, horse rake.—W. Dray and Co., London-bridge, right and left-hand hill-side plough.—A. Marion and Co., Regent-street, combined pen-cleaner and stopper.—J. Winterbottom, Yorkshire, jar and bottle stopper.—R. Marples, Sheffield, pad for joiners' brace.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION.

H. Maling, Home-office, elevation sight for ball-shooting; also projectile for a smooth or rifle-barrelled gun; and also forms of rifling for fire arms.—H. McLeen, R.N., Horton-street, Kensington, writing, reading, music desk, and travelling case.—*Mechanics' Mag.*

A process for improvements in the manufacture of iron, and in the manufacture and purification of coke, by the removal of sulphur, phosphorus, and arsenic, has been recently patented by Mr. Crace Calvert, of Manchester. The additional cost of manufacture is trifling, while the iron has been pronounced of greatly superior quality. We shall fully describe the patent in our next.

GAS EXHAUSTER AND MINE VENTILATOR.—Messrs. Barlow, C.E., and Gore, gas engineer, have patented an apparatus, consisting of a rotary pump, or exhauster, for discharging and giving motion to gas, which is also applicable to mine ventilation, and has a regulator in connection with it, by which its motions become self-acting. In applying the apparatus to relieve the pressure in the retorts in the manufacture of gas, one pipe is connected with that leading from the retorts, and another is connected to the gas holder. The gasometer being balanced by the balance weight is raised by the slightest pressure of the gas in the retort, thereby opening the communication to the exhauster, which, being in motion, discharges it into the pipe leading to the gas holder. If the production of gas from the retorts diminish to less than sufficient to supply the exhauster, it would then be supplied either by the bye-pass pipe with the gas before it reaches the gas holder, or by the return pipe with gas direct from the gas holder. It is impossible to describe the apparatus accurately without a diagram; but there is an arrangement by which, on attaching it to a mine shaft, instead of a gas retort, it becomes an equally self-acting exhauster and mine ventilator.

IMPROVED VERTICAL BORING LATHE.—Messrs. Gale and Fensom, of Upper Thames-street, have recently patented a new description of hand boring and drilling lathe, by which many advantages are obtained over the old common hand drill. Instead of being guided in a truly vertical direction by the left hand, the drill crank works in a sliding frame, or bracket, moving up or down, as may be required, in a guide rod, at the top of which is a screw to regulate the distance according to the thickness of the material to be operated on. The pressure screw acts above the crank in the usual manner, and below the upper arm of the bracket is a small fly-wheel which regulates and facilitates the motion. By this arrangement a perfectly upright orifice is secured, it performs its work at nearly equal speed with large power drills, can easily be attended by one man, is extremely portable, and will carry a boring tool with side cutters for boring out holes in cast-iron or brass small cylinders, bearings, &c. It can also have tools for boring hard woods for making wheels, patterns, &c., and can be attached to a stand and moved about with the greatest facility.

SUBMARINE WIRE.—Mr. Henry Evans, of New Bedford (U.S.), has invented a submarine telegraph wire-rope, which is considered to possess very superior qualities: it is composed of hemp yarns, of any required thickness, saturated in a composition durable and impervious to water. The rope is made by machinery designed for the purpose, only one operation being required: the four strands of which it is composed are made at once, and the rope laid up and finished on a heart. A copper, steel, or iron wire, of any required size, is completely bedded in the centre of each strand, and one also in the heart of the rope, making five wires in all: the cavity of the rope is filled solid with yarns, and then a thick coating of the same is put over the outside, making the rope perfectly round. The whole being covered with iron or copper rods, combines strength, durability, and economy. The machinery is capable of making a rope of any length without splicing, and giving the advantage of five different wires: it may be made to weigh from 1 to 20 tons per mile.

RAILWAY FROM HAYLE TO HELSTON.—A correspondent informs us, it is in contemplation to form a company for opening a railway communication between the port of Hayle and the borough of Helston. This would be an important advantage to that borough, to the numerous mines and villages scattered along the district, to the mines in Wendron, and to the district of Meneage. It would not simply be a communication with Hayle, but, by means of the West Cornwall Railway, it would open also a rapid intercourse with Penzance on the west, and Camborne, Redruth, Gwennap, Truro, &c., on the east; and shortly, by means of the Cornwall Railway, &c., with London and all parts of Great Britain. The returns which would accrue from the traffic, it is confidently believed, would afford a fair per centage on the capital required, roughly estimated at 50,000*l*.—distance about 10½ miles. The cost of construction would, probably, be less for the length than that of any other locomotive line in this country. In a distance of six miles there would be no cutting at all, and only one embankment. It is proposed to form a junction with the West Cornwall Railway at the eastern end of the embankment across the Hayle estuary. A preliminary plan, &c., is now being prepared by Mr. R. Symons, of Truro; shortly after the completion of which the project will be brought under the notice of capitalists by the solicitors to the promoters of the measure.

GREAT LOCOMOTIVE FEAT.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now working a locomotive up a grade of 520 feet to the mile. This grade occurs at the great tunnel, where a temporary track has been laid over the mountain, for the purpose of transporting material for the road beyond, in advance of opening that work. The locomotive used weighs 24 tons, and the ordinary load attached to it, in addition to its own weight, is 12 tons. This grade has thus far been worked with regularity and safety. The whole power obtained is in the usual adhesion of the driving-wheels.—*Scientific American.*

MINES IN IRELAND.—No. III.

Having hitherto confined our observations to the south-west part of Ireland, noting the Coosheen, Glenaulin, Killeen, and Kenmare Mines, with some passing remarks on the country, we will now proceed to the mines formerly worked by the Mining Company of Ireland, and subsequently by the notorious West Cork Mining Company—the former having fruitlessly expended a considerable amount, and, if we mistake not, advanced the late Lord Audley a sum of money which, with arrears of interest, we understand to amount at the present time to 13,000*l*., or upwards. The West Cork Mining Company next took to the minerals, a company of which the no less notorious Pike, a voracious fish, was the principal concoctor and promoter, who purchased the property—viz., the right of minerals over the estate of some 5800 acres, for the almost incredible sum of 165,000*l*.—which, however, never found its way into the pocket of his lordship, but was meted out in parts or parcels, as ores are, in doles. The *exposé* must be in the recollection of all those associated with the mines of Ireland at the time; and as our business on the present occasion is to deal alone with the mineral deposits, and the prospects they present, we may pass over the past, and express a hope for the future, that the resumption of operations may not only be productive to the interests and welfare of Ireland, but yield beneficial results to those capitalists who may embark in resuming the working of the mines, which we augur will be the case if only capital be rendered, and honesty and ability secured in their management. With this slight prelude, we at once report the result of our visit to the—

AUDLEY MINES.—These mines, which are very extensive, are situate in the several parishes of Skull, Miros, and Castlehaven; the former are, however, the most important, and to those our attention was more immediately directed, although the other tracts, with slate quarries or openings, and beds or deposits of manganese, or a substance so called, equally received attention. It may be well to take each of the mines according to the importance we attach to them, at the same time confining ourselves, in the first instance, to the locality of Skull. The first mine we shall report upon then is that of

CAPPAGH.—This mine is in the parish of Skull, and situate some three or four miles east of the village of that name; the surface contents are stated to contain 426 acres. The sett is bounded on the south by Roaring Water Bay, and immediately contiguous to Horse Island, which is about one-third or half a mile distant; it is, moreover, about four miles distant from the village of Ballydehob. The surface, to which operations have been confined, is about 25 to 30 fms. above the sea level, and at a distance of ½ mile from the shipping port (Audley Cove) The stratum is of a soft and light-coloured killas, "kindly," as the miner would say, for ore, intersected by elvan ranges—no bad feature in this range of country. The principal operations appear to have been mainly confined to one lode, from which several parcels of rich ore have been obtained; while the attle would hardly yield a specimen, much less a prill, it having been worked, as they would say, "over and over again." A parallel lode has been partially worked. The nature of the ore, judging from the heaps of attle at surface, would appear to be mainly composed of carbonate of copper, and has, we were given to understand, yielded as much as 60 per cent. of copper, although the average may be taken at 15 to 18 per cent. The lodes range nearly east and west, with an underlay of about 18 inches in a fathom. Two shafts have been sunk, one of which is down about 80 fms.; they are, however, "drowned," and hence no inspection of the lodes can take place until they are unwatered. An adit or cross-cut has been driven to take the lodes, but requires being carried a further extent of some 40 or 50 fms. before that object can be attained, which, however, will, when effected, take off the surface water, and drain the mine 25 or 30 fms. The buildings consist of an engine-house and stack, substantial dwelling-house for resident agent, captain's house, with storehouses, smithy, offices, &c., the whole enclosed by a wall. Everything at surface appears compact, and an incline road leads to the shipping port, about half a mile distant.

BALLYCUMISK.—This is the second mine we visited; it contains 191 acres, and adjoins the Cappagh Mine west. The same lodes as those in the adjacent mine pass through it, and which are indeed, as appear to us, the same as those of Coosheen, running from Skull Harbour east—the strata being of a similar character. The south part of the sett is bounded by Rossbrin Harbour, where vessels may take in and discharge cargoes. Several shafts have been sunk to a shallow depth, and ore of good quality obtained—considerable quantities of which are lying at surface, and may be found in the stone "hedges," or walls, which prevail in these parts. It would appear to us, with the advantage presented by the rising ground, that this mine might be advantageously worked by means of adit, without the necessity of steam-power, for many years to come.

ROSSBRIN.—This sett again adjoins the latter mine on the west, and contains 240 acres; the lodes already referred to must necessarily pass through its entire length. No operations, however, appear to have been carried on to any extent. The rock is of similar character to the mines already cited, and the same facilities for shipping afforded.

FILEMUCK.—This ground forms a portion of the same run of lodes—being immediately east of the Cappagh Mine; and although we have mentioned that only two lodes have been discovered throughout this district, yet it is our opinion that the ground has not been sufficiently proved by costeaning or otherwise—the operations of the late company being rather that of raising the "*tin*" by way of selling the shares, than "copper" by selling the ores. This sett contains 378 acres, and is bounded on the south by Roaring Water Bay, and north by Greenmount. The operations have been of a confined nature—small quantities of ore having been raised, and the country, or rock, presenting a similar appearance to that of the adjoining mines. These four mines form a continuous range on the course of the lodes for an extent of upwards of two miles.

HORSE ISLAND.—This sett is immediately south of the Cappagh Mine, and about one-third of a mile from Audley Cove; its extent is said to be 158 acres—the range on the course of the lodes being nearly a mile. It is situate in Roaring Water Bay, and the strata of like character to that of the mines cited, but the underlay of the lodes is north, while that of the Cappagh and adjoining mines is south. The operations would appear to have been confined mainly to one lode, from which it is said considerable quantities of rich ore have been raised and sold. The workings are near the water's edge, and every facility afforded for shipment. The lodes, as in the other cases, have an east and west course. Some old shafts are here to be seen, having the appearance of costeaning pits, which are said to have been the work of the Danes in times gone by. The lode worked upon has a considerable underlay. Another lode is to be seen in the cliffs; and, altogether, this *locale* would appear desirable and well deserving a good trial.

The five setts above mentioned may be said to comprise the principal mining district on the estate, to which we have directed our attention on the present occasion, as being compact and adjacent to each other, or nearly so, while the other portions of the mineral property possessed by the West Cork Mining Company, and which we visited in common with the above, holds out comparatively but slight promise for the profitable employment of capital, the slate veins being meagre, and the manganese in thin beds, or composed of sand impregnated with iron found on and near the sea shore.

We shall next week return to the subject of the minerals on this estate; for, although the mines are not working at the present moment, and have been laying idle under circumstances too well known to many of our readers, yet on visiting this district it would be unjust were we not to notice through our columns the prospects which present themselves, and the advantages we consider likely to be acquired by working the mines in this locality. Indeed, Ireland only wants a helping hand, and we feel assured that as regards its mineral resources, it can stand *alone* in more senses than one.

NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY.—A large portion of the land constituting the kingdom of the Netherlands is composed of flats, preserved from the sea and inland waters by dykes and barriers, and extensive portions of rich alluvial soil on most of its principal rivers are still left on the banks at low water, to be again subserged on the return of the tide. Among the commercial enterprises of the day is one promoted by highly influential parties in London and Belgium, formed for the purpose of recovering large tracts of land lying on both sides of the Scheldt, between Bergen op Zoom and Antwerp, which at high water are covered by the sea, and at low water present a varying surface of several feet in depth of the richest alluvial soil, which is rapidly increasing by the daily action of the tides. A concession has been granted by the Crown for the term of 99 years, providing that in a space between two given lines the company may recover and enclose land to the extent of 35,000 acres. The cost of reclaiming this land, with the formation of a necessary canal and barrier, is estimated to be 20*l* per acre; while close to the town of Bath a considerable quantity of this description of land has been reclaimed, none of which can be purchased under 70*l* per acre, and similar soils produce a nett revenue of 8*l*. per acre per annum. The capital is 6,000,000 florins (500,000*l*.), in 50,000 shares of 120 florins, or 10*l* each; and as the works will be immediately commenced, it is calculated that 4000 acres will be ready for cultivation in the present year, 5000 acres in 1853, the whole reclamation extending over seven or eight years, paying large occasional bonuses to the company, in addition to 5 per cent. interest; or, in the event of the land not being sold, but cultivated for the benefit of the company, a nett profit of 6*l* per acre, according to Flemish valuation, may be calculated on, giving a nett annual revenue of 210,000*l*. The reclaiming of this very tract attracted the attention of the Emperor Napoleon; Sir John Rennie had also been equally struck with it, and has reported most favourably of the undertaking as a commercial enterprise, while the practicability of the scheme cannot be doubted. The matter has likewise been examined by Mr. A. Greve, the engineer of the Waterstraat in Holland, under the authority of the Minister of the Interior; by Mr. Joseph Locke and Mr. George Rennie, of London, and M. Themmen, of Zealand, at the request of the promoters of the company; and reports have been made by each of these gentlemen of a highly favourable character. These reports may be seen at the offices of the company. In accordance with the law of Holland, the liability of a shareholder is limited to the amount subscribed.

WEST GRANADA OR VERAGUAS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 110.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment; with power (upon the adoption of the agents' report) to increase the capital to £300,000.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK MILDRED, Esq., Nicholas-lane.
GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE, Esq., Chairman, 8, Hyde-park-terrace.
CHARLES BARBER, Esq., Croydon.
GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square. 53
FREDERICK MANGLES, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq., the Priory, Kilburn.
GEORGE SUCH, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., 21, Nottingham street, Regent's-park.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq., M.P., 13, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.
ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq., 11, King William-street.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.; the Commercial Bank of London.
BROKERS—Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, 18, Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. William Webb, C.E.

OFFICES,—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and effectually working gold and silver mines in the province of Veraguas, New Granada.

The directors have entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of very valuable gold and silver mining property at Fort Bowen and Howardsville, in Veraguas, on the River Belen, or Palenque, and its tributaries, which river empties itself in the Caribbean Sea in about latitude north 9°, longitude west 81°, 1¼ mile west of the Port of Escribanos, and about 50 statute miles west of Chagres.

A large quantity of ore has been raised, partly by the present vendors, but in great part by the Spaniards, who worked the mines in the years 1802-3-4, having no machinery, and using only the common wooden bowl of the country. This ore is now ready for the crushing mills, and is estimated to produce gold of the value of £188,000. For this, and for the mining property described in clauses 1, 2, and 7, the vendors require £150,000, partly in money, partly in produce, but the greater proportion in free shares—the whole arrangement, however, being entirely subject to the receipt of a satisfactory report from the agents of the Directors—and provision being made for retaining in the hands of the Directors a large proportion of the free shares, until the whole of the capital shall have been returned to the shareholders from the profits of the mines.

The directors have the absolute and unconditional power to adopt or reject the contract at any time within one month after the reception of the report so to be obtained from their agents.

No money, shares, or other benefit will be derived by the vendors until the directors shall have adopted the contract. But in case of such adoption, the power to increase the capital now taken will be exercised, and the additional shares offered (optionally) *pro rata* to the then shareholders.

There already exist on the property dwelling-houses and furniture, out-houses, &c., constituting accommodation for 12 officers and 40 workmen; mill house, three Chilian mills, with gearing, boats, utensils, and other mining requisites; besides land at Howardsville, with buildings. The present vendor has expended £11,600 and upwards in developing the mines.

In case, on receipt of the report, or from any other cause, the directors shall determine to advise the shareholders not to proceed any further with the undertaking, they engage that any shareholder, intimating, in writing, his desire to withdraw from the company, shall be at liberty to do so, and to receive back the original 20s. per share, deducting the actual expenses incurred, and which the directors engage shall not exceed 2s. per share.

The unquestionable character of the title, the exemption from royalty and dues, the short distance from England, the proximity to the Atlantic coast, the quantity and quality of the ore at surface, extracted from the hill above adit level, the prospect of speedy returns from this source, the great extent of the veins, and their progressive increase in richness in proportion to the depth, according to the tests made, afford ample ground for expectation that the dividends of the company will equal those of the richest gold and silver mines now known, and that the provisional contract entered into by the directors will, upon the verification of the report, have secured to the shareholders the possession, in perpetuity, of a property of great and increasing value.

Applications for shares may be made to the directors, at the offices of the company, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, stockbrokers, Threadneedle-street. For further particulars see prospectus.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHORT HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary dispatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118, Chancery-lane. 54

TO AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—Mr. RUTLAND'S IMPROVED GOLD WASHING MACHINE, as used in the Imperial Mines and Diggings in Siberia, and capable of washing 100 tons of alluvial soil per diem, is ON VIEW at Mr. Walker's, 13, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

For further particulars apply (by letter) to Mr. Rutland, 45, Stanhope-street, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park. 55

GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and all engaged in CHEMICAL or METALLURGICAL PURSUITS, SUPPLIED with EVERY REQUISITE for the ASSAY and ANALYSIS of ORES, MINERALS, &c., including Balances of the most accurate workmanship, turning with 1-1000th of a grain; larger ditto, for carrying several pounds, and showing 1-100th of a grain; also commoner kinds, on moderate terms. Crucibles of every description; Muffles, Cupels, Parting Glasses and Beakers, Evaporating Dishes, Portable Furnaces, Fluxes, and pure Tests.

*** Orders to any extent can be promptly executed. 56

GEORGE SIMPSON,

OPERATIVE AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

Nos. 1 and 2, KENNINGTON-ROAD (corner of Newington-crescent), *LONDON.*

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. and J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

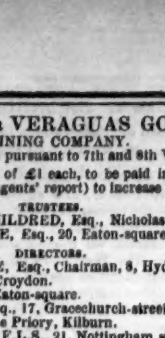
—

The attention of parties who employ

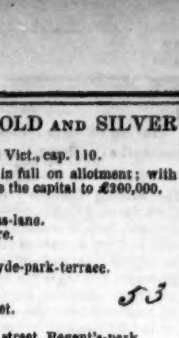
Lifting Jacks,

is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

IMPROVED RATCHET JACK.



HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.



57

MR. J. LEE, *ENGINEER,*

MILL-LANE IRON-WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, Manufacturer of Portable and Fixed ENGINES, from 3-horse power and upwards, also SAW MILLS, &c.

The annexed engine is made of the best material throughout; the boiler is made and proved up to 150 lbs. pressure before being attached to the engine, and it having so much heating surface, steam is generated with very little fuel. It has everything that is required to make it perfect for portability and convenience. The following are the prices:—

5-horse	£100
6-horse	110
7-horse	120

58

J. LEE is also prepared to get out iron-work for Railway Carriages, &c., or to take contracts for any work of that description.

VAUXHALL.—MASQUERADE ON THE DERBY DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1852.—Mr. R. WARDELL has the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that very important alterations have been effected since the close of the last season, amongst which may be mentioned, that the ARENA, formerly devoted to equestrian performence, has been TRANSFORMED into one of the most SPLENDID BALL ROOMS IN EUROPE—thus the galeties of the Ball may be enjoyed, irrespective of weather, by 5000 persons.—Mr. J. Nathan, of Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed costumier.—Doors open at Ten o'clock. Tickets 10s.

*** The regular season will commence on Monday, the 31st inst. 59

MEDICAL ADVICE on the SECRET INFIRMITIES of YOUTH and MATURITY, with 50 coloured engravings on steel.—Just published, and may be had in French or English, in a sealed envelope, 2s. 6d., or post free, from the author, for 42 stamps, 60

SELF-PRESERVATION: a Medical Treatise on the Physiology of Marriage, and on the Secret Infirmities and Disorders of Youth and Maturity, that are usually acquired at an early period of life, which debilitate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vivacities of Manhood; with Practical Observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility, whether arising from these causes, close study, or the influence of tropical climates; local and constitutional weakness, syphilis, stricture, and all diseases and derangement resulting from indiscretion. With 50 coloured engravings, illustrating the Anatomy Physiology, and Diseases of the reproductive Organs, explaining their various structures, uses, and functions, and the injuries that are produced in them by solitary habit, excesses, and infection. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D., No. 37, Bedford-square, London, Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London. Dr. La'Mert having taken the highest medical honours, is one of the few legally qualified practitioners, who have exclusively, and for many years, devoted their studies to the treatment of these complaints.

Sold by J. Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Starie, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; Mann, 39, Cornhill; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; or free by post for 42 stamps from the author's residence, who may be personally consulted on these disorders, or by letter daily from Ten till Two and from Six till Eight.

NETHERLANDS LAND ENCLOSURE COMPANY.

SOCIETE ANONYME.

With liability limited to the amount subscribed, in accordance with the Law of Holland.

Capital 6,000,000 florins (£500,000), in 50,000 shares, of 120 florins (£10) each.
Deposit 24 florins (£2) per share. 61

COMMISSAIRES.

PRINCE JOSEPH DE CHIMAY, Member of the Chamber of Representatives in Belgium
JAMES ASHWELL, Esq., Managing Director of the Great Luxemburg Co., Brussels
LE CHEVALIER DROUET, Belgian Legation, London
M. A. BRIXHE, Engineer of Mines, Charleroi

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HARVEY ASTELL, Esq., 6, Vigo-street, Regent-street
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq., 50, Eaton-square, sheriff of London and Middlesex
M. ADOLPHE DESCHAMPS, Member of the Chamber of Representatives in Belgium, and late Minister of Public Works, and of Foreign Affairs.
JOHN B. ILLIDGE, Esq., Brixton-hill, Surrey
M. TOE LAER, Amsterdam.
JOHN MASTERMAN, Jun., Esq., Nicholas-lane, London
RICHARD W. PELLY, Captain R.N., Director of the Hudson's Bay Company
M. FERDINAND SPITAELS, Senator, Brussels and Charleroi
M. VAN DER LEK DE CLERCQ, Member for Zealand of the First Chamber of the States General, Holland
M. J. FRANSEN VAN DE PUTT, Member of the Provincial States in Zealand, and Banker, Goes, Zealand.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

M. JEAN VAN ALSTEIN, Inspector General of the Public Treasury at Brussels

BANKERS.

Messrs. Alstorphius and Van Hemert, Amsterdam
Messrs. Scheurleer and Sons, the Hague
Messrs. Tiberghien, Delloye, and Co. Brussels
Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., London
Messrs. Donon, Aubry Gautier, and Co., Paris

ENGINEER—Sir John Rennie, F.R.S., London.
BROKERS—Messrs. Cannon and Pelly, No. 26, Tokenhouse-yard.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Nicholls, No. 46, Moorgate-street, London.

In the River Scheldt, between the towns of Bergen op Zoom and Antwerp, there exist on both sides of the river, large tracts of land to the extent of several miles, which at high water are covered by the sea, and at low water present a varying surface of several feet in depth of the richest alluvial soil, which is rapidly increasing by the daily action of the tides. To reclaim and dispose of this valuable land is the object of this company.

The necessary powers for this purpose have been granted by a concession from the King of the Netherlands for the term of 99 years, commencing from August, 1851. The concession provides, that in a space between two given lines the company may recover and enclose land to the extent of about 35,000 acres.

The extreme importance of this undertaking attracted the attention of the Emperor Napoleon, and a barrier nearly identical in situation and purpose with that intended by the present company, was planned by him, but the decline of the Empire prevented the execution of the project.

The adequacy of the proposed works to the contemplated result has been investigated by Sir John Rennie, the engineer of the company, whose report will be found annexed.

The matter has likewise been examined by Mr. A. Greve, the engineer of the Waterstraat in Holland, under the authority of the Minister of the Interior; by Mr. Joseph Locke, and Mr. George Rennie, of London; and Mons. Themmen, of Zealand, at the request of the promoters of the company; and reports have been made by each of these gentlemen of a highly favourable character. These reports may be seen at the offices of the company.

Contracts have been entered into with responsible English contractors, for the execution of the works at such prices as will secure the reclamation of the land at about £20 per acre. The works will be commenced at once, and it is confidently expected that 4000 acres will be ready for sale or cultivation during the present year; in 1853 a further extent of about 5000 acres on the Bergen op Zoom side of the river will be similarly enclosed; at later periods, successive portions of about 2500 acres will be annually enclosed, until the reclamation of the entire 35,000 acres shall have been completed.

In no part of Holland are the alluvial deposits found to be of so rich and so valuable a quality as in this province of Zealand, and it is affirmed with certainty that such lands will bear crops for 20 years in succession, without the application of manure.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the intended reclamation, and close to the small town of Bath, a considerable amount of land has been acquired by a similar process, and cannot now be purchased at £70 per acre.

Alluvial land of precisely the same description as that conceded to the company situated at Saeftinge, on the borders of the Western Scheldt, was lately sold by auction in Zealand by order of the Dutch Government, and realised about £50 per acre, subject to the additional charge of constructing the necessary banks or dykes (estimated at £10 per acre), making the price in reality at least £60 per acre; various proprietors of lands on the borders of the Western Scheldt, whose lands are worked by themselves, are now receiving a nett revenue of £8 per acre.

The expenditure up to the period, and inclusive of the first reclamation of 7500 acres, will not exceed £150,000, and it is expected that an amount of property will be thereby acquired, sufficient to indemnify the shareholders for the capital then advanced, and leave a large balance for the prosecution of the remaining works.

The subsequent reclamation of the remaining 27,500 acres, extending over a period of 10 or 12 years, will furnish the means of division of a large bonus from time to time among the shareholders.

Out of the nett profits of the company, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid to the shareholders on the capital expended, and the residue will be applied to the redemption of the capital, and to a division in the shape of bonus in the following manner:—4s. 6d. to the shareholders, 2s. 6d. to the promoters and to the concessionaire, who has ceded his rights to the present company.

In selling the lands, provision has been made for the convenience of shareholders who may desire to become purchasers, that their shares may be taken in payment of the purchase money at par, or at the price of the day.

The required caution money has been paid to the Dutch Government.

A considerable portion of the capital has been subscribed for on the continent.

After the payment of the deposit, no further call will be made of a larger amount than 10 per cent., or at shorter intervals than three months.

Applications for the remaining shares may be addressed to the offices of the company, 46, Moorgate-street; to Messrs. Cannon and Pelly, stockbrokers, 26, Tokenhouse-yard; and to Messrs. Lelievre and Co., agents, 10, Austinfriars, London.

REPORT OF SIR JOHN RENNIE, F.R.S.

London, April 14, 1852.—GENTLEMEN: At your request I have examined the district of land, conceded by the Dutch Government to Mr. Dirk Dronkers, of Middleburg, comprising an extent of about 35,000 acres, now covered at spring tides. The feasibility of reclaiming this valuable district, attracted the notice of the Emperor Napoleon, and a company was proposed to be formed for that purpose. In 1846 Mr. Rennie saw it, and the idea equally struck him, and he reported accordingly. Mr. Locke, also, has made a report to a similar effect—in fact, the perfect practicability of the measure cannot be doubted, and the only questions to be considered are—

1. The cost of reclamation.
2. The value of the land when reclaimed.

With regard to the first. The expense of reclaiming the land may be divided into two parts—viz., the works of the canal and barrier, and the additional sum required to gain the land.

I consider the expense of reclaiming the land, including the canal and barrier, will amount to about £20 per acre; and if the land be sold as recovered, and the proceeds applied to further reclamations, probably only one-half of the proposed capital of £500,000 will ever be called up.

With regard to the second. It appears from the report of competent authorities, that the land, when reclaimed, will be extremely valuable, and may be cultivated so as to produce a profit of upwards of £6 per acre (English) per annum; in order, however, to estimate its real value, it will be better to take the selling price of the day; from this it appears that, on the 16th March last, at a public sale at Hulst, in Zealand, by order of the Dutch Government, some unreclaimed lands, similar to these conceded to the Company, were sold for £50 per acre; and if this be added to the cost of embankment, the price would be £60 per acre.

Assuming, therefore, the value of the lands of the company, when reclaimed—viz.: 35,000 acres, at £60 per acre, the whole would be worth £2,100,000. Now, it appears, that there are 7500 acres fit for immediate reclamation, which may be commenced and carried on simultaneously with the canal: 4000 acres of this quantity may be gained this season at a cost of £150,000, including the works of the canal to that period. The 4000 acres taken at £60 per acre would be £240,000; and if more land can be reclaimed this season, which is not improbable, the amount will be proportionably increased. Next season a similar amount of land may be obtained with a like result; and at each succeeding year an additional quantity of land would be reclaimed, until the whole quantity conceded has been completed. Supposing, however, the land not to be sold, but to be cultivated for the benefit of the company, then, taking the nett profit of £6 per acre, according to the Flemish valuation, there would be a revenue of £210,000 per annum, and, unlike many other enterprises, the return would commence when only one-third of the capital has been expended. Making every allowance, therefore, for contingencies, it appears that there is just ground for expecting a profitable return on the capital.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, JOHN RENNIE.

To the Directors of the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Netherlands Land Enclosure Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares, of £10 each in this Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per share when required.—Dated this day of , 1852.

Usual signature .....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Trade or profession .....
Reference .....

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that COPIES of the INSTRUCTIONS furnished to Messrs. Hawes, Sandeman, and Carrington, the DEPUTATION sent to CALIFORNIA by this Company to investigate the Title to the Property, and the Value of the Mine, may be OBTAINED by the shareholders on application at this OFFICE. 62

By order of the board, H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street, May 8, 1852.

MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION. 63

CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. the EARL OF DEVON.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous applications for employment in Australia under this Association, the Committee hereby give Notice, that their officers can be selected only from the list of tributors.—See Prospectus and the "Melbourne Circular," published by G. Mann, 39, Cornhill, and G. J. Yonge, Charles-street, Westminster, and sent free by post, 3d.

By order, W. F. G. SERVANTES, Secretary.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK,—on the Scottish System (incorporated by Charter),—besides the transaction of all ordinary BANKING BUSINESS, GRANTS CASH CREDITS, and ALLOWS THREE PER CENT. per annum on SUMS of any amount DEPOSITED for SIX MONTHS. 64

HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

London: HEAD OFFICE,—16, Tokenhouse-yard; BRANCHES,—429, Strand, 77, Bridge-street, Lambeth, and 97, Goswell-road, Islington.

CREETOWN COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares, of £1 each—paid up in full.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—(No deed to be signed).

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

CHARLES CLARKE, Esq., firm of Denny, Clarke, and Co.
GEORGE GABAIN, Esq., White Lion-court, Cornhill 65
J. A HERZ, Esq., Moorgate-street
JAMES HAYWOOD, Esq., Phœnix Iron-Works, Derby
WILLIAM SWANN, Esq., Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street

AUDITORS.

A. Couper, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street; T. S. Richards, Esq., Bishopsgate-street-within.

BANKERS—London and County Joint-Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freeman and Bothamley, Coleman-street.
SECRETARY pro tem.—Mr. S. Syrett.
STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard.

OFFICES,—12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

These mines are situated near to Creetown (which is on a navigable river), in Kirkcudbrightshire, and have been worked by adit levels, on four lodes, since May, 1849, by a few individuals, as a private company. The discoveries made, ores sold, now raised, and in further course of raising, justifying and requiring the erection of one or more steam-engines, induce the present proprietors to bring the concern before the public, to meet the increased expenditure now decided on as necessary.

In the formation of the present Company, the point aimed at has been to adjust the capital required to develope all the lodes on the mine, so as to limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount called for, and leaving the ores, now raising or hereafter to be raised, to constitute a dividend fund; which ores would, in all probability, have eventually met the required exigencies, were it not considered advisable for the more rapid and profitable carrying out the adventure to put on at once a competent engine.

The reports on the mines (embodied in the prospectus) from Capt. R. Williams, agent for Cairnsmore and Black Craig Mines, both near to Creetown, and from Capt. Richard Rowe, agent for the Laxey Mines, Isle of Man, concur in bearing out the expectations of these mines becoming early dividend paying ones, if their proposed views are at once carried out.

Meantime the engine shaft is being sunk in pursuance of their advice, preparatory to the engine being erected. The present proprietors retain an interest equal to one-half of the mine, and the proposed company purpose to raise a new capital by the issue of 10,000 shares at £1 each, for the objects and with the views previously explained. It will be unnecessary to say more of the general prospects of this concern, further than full reliance, may be placed on the integrity and faithfulness of the reports, and it is confidently anticipated that early dividends may be expected from produce only.

The mines are held on lease for 21 years, with 1-15th dues. The titles and agreements are open to inspection at the company's offices.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard, or the Stock Exchange; or to the Secretary, at the offices, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street.

London, April 27, 1852.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of Management of the Creetown Copper and Lead Mining Company, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street.

GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to allot me shares (or any less number) in the Creetown Copper and Lead Mines, and I hereby agree to pay £1 per share on all such shares so allotted, on or before the day specified in your letter of allotment, according to the rules of the Company.

Name in full.....
Residence .....
Date of Application..... Reference .....

CREETOWN COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATION for SHARES can be RECEIVED after SATURDAY (THIS DAY), 15th inst. S. SYRETT, Sec. pro tem. 66

No. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, May 9, 1852.

THE MEGANTIC COPPER MINING COMPANY,— Township of INVERNESS, county of MEGANTIC, LOWER CANADA.

A freehold of 1800 acres of land, to be vested in the Company without dues or royalty.

Capital £125,000, in shares of £1 each—payable on allotment.

To be incorporated in Canada, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, according to which all liability of shareholders is avoided, on the capital being paid up.

BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins.
SOLICITOR IN LONDON—Mr. W. H. Cotterill, 32, Throgmorton-street. 67
BROKER IN LONDON—Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street.
SECRETARY IN LONDON—Mr. James Bartlett Truscott, No. 1, Three King-court, No. 32, Lombard-street.

This vast and rich bed of mineral land is most conveniently situate in the township of Inverness, in the county of Megantic, Lower Canada, about 40 miles from Quebec, is of easy access at present, and conveyance will be much improved on the completion of the Richmond and Melbourne Railway. This railway, now in course of construction, is intended to be all laid down by the ensuing autumn, and will pass about eight miles from the property, and by it materials and produce can be transmitted from and to Quebec with facility and cheapness.

The property is purchased (but with an option of throwing it up until the 1st October next) for the sum of £100,000, of which sum the vendors agree to accept £50,000 in shares, and £50,000 in cash—the remainder of the capital is to be exclusively applied for the working of the mines, and to the general purposes of the Company, for which it is deemed amply sufficient. Power is conceded to work the mines in the interim, the produce to belong to the Company if the property be accepted; but if not, the produce is to belong to the vendors—they paying all charges of freight, &c.—the Company paying the costs incurred in working only.

Mining captains of acknowledged experience and ability, with competent inspectors on the part of the Company, accompanied by one of the board of management, will leave England for Canada in May, to survey the properties, and on their return, which may be expected in July, will report, at the earliest moment, fully on the state and prospects of it.

The quantity of copper ore in this extensive tract of mineral land is also unbounded, and may be wrought with facility and economy—thus showing a desirable investment, and assuring early remuneration and continuous dividends to subscribers.

By analyses of the ores the following results have been obtained:—

77·44 per cent.; 77·38 per cent. for copper—by Prof. J. P. Norton, of Yale College
73·7 per cent. for copper—by James Cooke, of Darlington
72 per cent. for copper—by John Mitchell, of London

Specimens of the ore may be seen at No. 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street.

By the Act of the 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, a very simple mode of incorporating a Company for a period of 50 years is authorised, and all liability of a shareholder (except for labourers and servants' wages) ceases on the capital of the Company being paid up. A copy of the Act may be seen at the office of Mr. Cotterill.

If the Board of Management should deem it advisable that a special Act for the immediate regulation of this Company should be obtained from the Canadian Legislature, the vendors of the property have stipulated to obtain one at their own expense.

Until the Company shall be incorporated, and the property accepted, the capital subscribed will be paid to the bankers, Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, to the credit of the trustees in London; the Board of Management are, however, in the meantime to be at liberty to draw to the extent of 1s. 6d. per share on 75,000 shares for expenses.

On the incorporation and acceptance of the property, the capital will be transferred to the account of the Company in Canada, and be applied by the Board of Management in payment of the purchase-money, and for the general purposes of the Company.

Should it be determined by the Board of Management, after the survey contemplated, and the further reports to be obtained, not to proceed, the balance of capital, after deducting the expenses to the extent mentioned, divided over 75,000 shares, will be returned to the parties producing certificates of shares.

Applications for shares, on or before the 22d inst., to be made to Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street; or to the London Secretary, 1, Three King-court, 32, Lombard-street, where prospectuses and reports of the mine may be obtained.

THE MEGANTIC COPPER MINING COMPANY, LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY can be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 22d inst. 68

JAMES BARTLETT TRUSCOTT, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA.—DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY.

Capital £50,000, in £1 shares, paid-up.—No further call or liability.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., St. James's-place, New Cross, Chairman. 69
JAMES LANG, Esq., M.D., Chichester-place, Exeter
P. SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., M.P.
W. G. GARD, Esq. (Devon Great Consolidated Mines), Tavistock
Captain JAMES PEACHEY LANGLEY, Mornington-crescent
JAMES CARTHEW, Esq., Calstock, Cornwall
JOSEPH EDGECOMBE, Esq., Tavistock
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—James Ives, Esq.

OFFICES.—11, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

The extraordinary discoveries of gold in the districts of Bathurst, Brisbem, Moreton Bay, the Hunter, Clarence, and Crookwell Rivers, led to the formation of this Company by a union of interests with the miners of the West of England—so that under their practical experience some of the mineral riches of Australia might be developed.

With a view of affording full scope for the accomplishment of these desirable results, the Company has purchased, under an indisputable title, a Government grant of 797 acres of freehold land, bounded on two sides by the Crookwell River, and in the very centre of the auriferous district of Bathurst, being situate about midway between the town and the lake bearing that name. This part of Australia is known to be auriferous to a great extent—an assertion further strengthened by repeated notices in the Sydney journals, and fully verified by private advices; from which it is ascertained that mining operations are now progressing to a considerable extent in the several districts approaching the locality of the Company's property.

Mr. W. G. GARD (who is now, and has been for the last seven years, in the employ of the Devon Great Consolidated Mining Company, and previous to that period spent several years in Australia) has been appointed General Manager, to select an able staff and the requisite machinery for the objects of the Company, and will repair to Australia so soon as his present engagements will permit. In the interim, however, Capt. James Peachey Langley has been dispatched, per *Gipsey Queen*, to take surveys, report on the land, and forward all preliminary arrangements. The well-known experience, energy, and integrity of Mr. Gard must be a sufficient guarantee that every exertion will be used to render the explorations of the Company beneficial to the shareholders; and the Directors have much pleasure in referring to the nature of the engagement made with that gentleman, inasmuch as it not only evidences the soundness of the Company's proceedings, but is a test of the practicability of its operations, Mr. Gard having consented to the appointment at a moderate salary, combining a reciprocal interest by a per centage on the returns secured for the Company, thus stimulating his enterprise, so as to secure the development of the mineral resources of the district in the most speedy, efficient, and practical manner.

Application for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form to any of the following brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street:—Messrs. Sims and Hill, Stock Exchange, London; George Baker, Esq., Stock Exchange, Liverpool; John Clark, Esq., Southampton; Charles S. Edsall, Esq., Truro, Cornwall; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., sharebrokers, Hull; T. Sandford, Esq., Exeter; Frederick Olding, Esq., sharebroker, Brighton; G. J. Phillips, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall; J. Sims, Esq., Calstock; J. Sergeant, Esq., Linton, Cambridgeshire; J. K. Thomas, Esq., sharebroker, Bristol.—London, April, 1852.

Sale of Encumbered Estates.

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SALE OF INCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.

THE AUDLEY ESTATES,—COUNTY OF CORK.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Right Honourable GEORGE EDWARD LORD BARON AUDLEY, Owner.

Ex parte

DAVID WILLIAM NELIGAN, Petitioner.

The COMMISSIONERS will, on Tuesday, the 22d day of June, 1852, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Court, Henrietta-street, DUBLIN, these large and VALUABLE FEE SIMPLE ESTATES, which comprise TWENTY-SIX TOWNLANDS, containing in the whole 5676 statute acres, situate in the Baronies of EAST and WEST CARBERY, in the West Riding of the county CORK, together with the IMPROPRIATE TITHE RENT-CHARGE of the parishes of AFFADOWN KILCOE and CAPE CLEAR: also of the THREE PARISHES of KILKATTERAN, KILLOCANENAGH, and KILMANAGH, forming the Union of Bantry, situate in the West Riding of CORK.

The several denominations of land, and the impropriate tithe rent-charge, the subject of the sale, were demised in the year 1755 by James Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley to Mr. William Hull, for the term of 99 years, of which term there is one year and a half to run from November next, and the several lots will be sold, subject to the residue of that term.

The rent reserved by said lease of 1755 being £535 7s. 8d., present currency, has been apportioned amongst the several lots of land, and each purchaser will be entitled to receive such portion thereof during the remnant of said term, as is stated in the particulars of his lot.

The MINES of COPPER and other MINERAL PRODUCTS of the ESTATES, which are deemed very valuable, will be sold separately from the lands. Mr. Henry English, mining engineer, has recently inspected these mines, by order of the Commissioners, and his report will be found attached to the rental.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1852. HENRY CAREY, Secretary.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 14 Henrietta-street; or to Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., Son, and Jeffers, solicitors, having carriage of the sale, No. 10, Ely-place; Richard Scott, Esq., solicitor for Lord Audley, 16, Middle Gardiner-street; and Messrs. White and Fry, 13, Lower Mount-street, Dublin; and to Messrs. Young and Jacksons, 12, Essex-street, Strand, London.

FOR SALE, IRON-WORKS AND MINES IN NORWAY.

—The EIDSFOS IRON-WORKS, in the parish of HOF, and county of JARLSBERG and LAURWIG, situate between the Lakes Eger and Bergsvand, about 15 English miles from the town of Holmestrand, and 20 English miles from Drammen. The works are almost new, and consist of as follows:—

One CALCINING FURNACE, with hot-air apparatus, fordling hammers, 2 CUPOLA FURNACES, with casting houses, 1 bloom hammer, 3 bar-iron furnaces, with planishing hammer, &c., 3 small hammers, 1 flour-mill, with 3 pairs French stones, 1 saw-mill, with two frames, millwrights' shops, smithies, model rooms, magazine, and tool houses.

Attached to the works are a commodious MANSION and DWELLING-HOUSES, for foreman and workmen.

The ore is supplied from 10 mines, principally in the neighbourhood of Eidsfos, and the works having a considerable tract of forest land, possess the advantage of an easy and uninterrupted supply of fuel.

KONGSBERG IRONWORKS, erected in the town of KONGSBERG, and consisting of a CALCINING FURNACE, hot-air apparatus, &c., 2 bar-iron hammers, 1 bloom ditto, 1 small ditto, necessary fuel houses, 1 converting furnace, yards, &c., and 5 matriculated dwelling-houses in the town.

The ore is supplied from four mines, and these works, as well as those situated at Eidsfos, enjoy every facility and advantage in the shape of fuel. The Silver Mines of Kongsberg being bound to supply the former with the annual quantity of 1500 fathoms of wood for charcoal.

Saw-mills and various storehouses and magazines are attached to or belonging to the works.

For further particulars and information as to price, &c., apply to Advocate Selmer, in Drammen; or to Cand. Juris Thurmann, Christiana.

MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS AND PROPERTY TO LET OR SELL, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS.

These WORKS, belonging to the West of Scotland Malleable Iron Company, situated at MOTHERWELL, in the parish of DALZIEL, and county of LANARK, consisting of REFINERY FIRES, FORGE, RAIL, ROLLING, SLOTTING, PLATE, and SHEET MILLS, and capable of producing about 250 tons of finished iron weekly.

These works have been erected on the most approved plan, and, besides rails, can be made to turn out all the sizes and varieties of iron usually required by the trade.

There are on the ground one BLOWING ENGINE, of about 80-horse power, for refineries, one FORGE and one MILL ENGINE, coudensing, and that work expansively, each about 100-horse power, and one HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, of about 40-horse power, for driving the guide mills. There are likewise one LATHE and one PUMPING HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, each about 20-horse power. All these engines are in first-rate working order, and could be put in operation immediately.

Attached to the works are smiths, wrights', and fitting-up shops, with turning lathes, cranes, &c., complete. Also offices, stables, mill manager's house, and 98 workmen's houses, besides ample accommodation in the village of Motherwell, immediately adjoining.

The works and workmen's houses will be sold as one lot, or separately, as a purchaser may wish. Any party requiring works of the kind will find this a most favourable opportunity for purchasing, as the same will be disposed of at a greatly reduced price.

There are also on the ground one CONDENSING ENGINE, of about 100-horse power, that may be had (if not otherwise disposed of) at a valuation, along with the plant belonging to the works.

These works are most favourably situated, being surrounded by coal and pig iron works; and as the Caledonian Railway forms one of their boundaries, railway communication to all parts of the kingdom is afforded, besides having a direct communication with the harbour of Glasgow, distant 10 miles, by the Clydesdale Junction Railway.

Or, these WORKS WILL BE LET, with the PLANT and WORKMEN'S HOUSES, to a suitable tenant, for such a term of years, and at such a rent as may be agreed on, and immediate entry given.

LANDS OF BRAIDHURST AND MILTON.

These LANDS, situated in the parish of DALZIEL, and county of LANARK, lie contiguous, and extend in all to 390 acres, or thereby; but from that fall to be deducted about 30 acres, set apart for the malleable iron-works and workmen's houses, to be held under feu, and about 20 acres occupied by the village of Motherwell, also held under feu—leaving about 340 acres to be disposed of; together with the feu duties exigible from the portions feued as aforesaid, which feu duties amount to nearly £300 per annum.

The lands are most advantageously situated, being bounded on the south-west side by the turnpike road from Glasgow to Lanark; on the south-east by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Hamilton; and on the north-east, north, and north-west sides by the River Calder; and being intersected by the Wishaw and Coltness Railway, now forming part of the Caledonian Railway, easy access and communication are afforded to all parts of the kingdom.

There is an excellent farm-steading on the lands, with out-houses and cottars' houses, sufficient for a large farming establishment, and having been for some years in the hands of the proprietors undergoing improvements, the lands are in the best condition.

The lands contain minerals, and the purchaser will obtain right, not only to the minerals in the unfeued lands, but also to a large portion of those under the feued ground. The coal has been wrought at a moderate depth for the supply of the malleable iron-works, and has been proved to be of excellent quality.

It is proposed to reserve to the proprietors of the malleable iron-works a right to feu about 10 acres of additional ground adjoining their works, at the rate of £6 per acre (exclusive of minerals, however), provided the option is exercised within a specified period.

These lands, with the minerals and feu duties, will be sold either apart from or along with the works and workmen's houses. The lands, minerals, and feu duties were last offered at £32,000, but to secure a sale, a farther reduction will be made.

For further particulars application may be made to Moncrieff, Paterson, and Forbes, No. 45, West George-street; or to James Anderson, at the Company's Office, No. 11, West Nile-street.—Glasgow, May, 1852.

PONTCYSYLLTE FORGE, NEAR RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.

TO BE LET (with immediate possession), all that valuable IRON-WORK, called the PONTCYSYLLTE FORGE, with its powerful STEAM-ENGINE, shingling, and drawing-out hammers, bolting-down and boiler-plate rolls, heating and ball furnaces, iron shears and lathe, manager's house, offices, warehouse, smiths and carpenters' shops, and pattern rooms—all of which have lately been put in the most complete repair. The work compactly roofed in—surrounded by a very extensive yard, enclosed by a high stone wall, and possessing every convenience and requisite for a weekly make of 70 tons of merchant bar and of boiler plates.

The Pontcysyllte Forge is admirably situated on the margin of the Ellesmere and Chester Canal—being separated only by the towing path—and possessing near and convenient communications, by means of railways, leading from the premises into the heart of the Ruabon collieries, to the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, at their Llangollen-road and Cefn Stations, and by the canal to every part of the kingdom.

A more desirable opportunity than the present for the profitable employment or investment of capital is rarely offered to the public—coals being cheap and abundant, wages and pig-iron low, and rent of premises moderate.

For further particulars apply to Mr. S. Waterhouse, Derby-square, Liverpool; or Mr. Edward Jones, surveyor, Plasisa, Ruabon, who will show the premises.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The

Undersigned are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the DELIVERY, on board of vessels at any port on the CLYDE, or the EAST or WEST of ENGLAND, of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS of WROUGHT IRON RAILS, bridge pattern, 40 lbs. per lineal yard.

Also, for a proportionate quantity of CAST-IRON JOINT CHAIRS.

Also, for WROUGHT IRON SCREWS and DOG NAILS.

Likewise for ONE HUNDRED SETS of WROUGHT-IRON WHEELS and AXLES; wheels 2 feet 6 inches diameter, 5 feet 6 inches gauge.—Parties tendering to supply pattern and description of wheels. JAMES SYKES & CO.

Particulars and sketch of rails and chairs to be had on application to Mr. George W. King, civil engineer, Sheffield.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND VIEWERS.—

R. HENDERSON is prepared to SUPPLY his IMPROVED SAFETY LAMP to any extent, which gives increased light with greater safety: price 12s. 6d.—Apply at Sotherd's-buildings, Monkwearmouth Colliery, Durham.

SEARELL'S PATENT MACHINE FOR SAWING AND

CUTTING SLATE, WOOD, &c.—The PATENTEE is prepared to GRANT LICENSES for the use of this important INVENTION, which has been fully described in the *Mining Journal*, and in the *Mechanics' Magazine*.—For terms and further particulars apply to Mr. Owen Thomas, Union Iron-Works, Carnarvon.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for

SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction. AGENTS.

Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned,

ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

MR. WILLIAM NAISH, of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

INSPECTOR OF RAILS, begs most respectfully to acquaint merchants, brokers, engineers, and others connected with the British Iron Trade, that he still continues to EXECUTE ORDERS of INSPECTION throughout the various districts of SOUTH WALES and adjacent IRON-WORKS, and confidently refers to the satisfaction which his supervision has given during the last TEN years to exporters of rails to the United States and the Canadas, as well as continental Europe, as a proof of the fidelity, carefulness, and promptitude of his inspections.

Mr. NAISH is efficiently assisted by his son, whose competent experience enables him to represent Mr. Naish during his occasional absence from home, so that no delay can possibly accrue to parties desirous of having their orders executed with skill and dispatch

Newport, Monmouthshire, March, 1852.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS

and IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY and HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, fit for Pumping, Crushing, and other purposes; there are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine; first, the bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep rod; secondly, the cost of erection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall; dressing and mining tools of every description kept on sale.

Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

BELGIC-AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

SOCIETE ANONYME.

N.B.—The liability of a shareholder, in a "Société Anonyme," is strictly limited to the amount of shares subscribed for, and this Company not being subject to the English law, cannot be brought within the operation of the Law of Partnership in England.

Capital £500,000, in 100,000 shares, of £5 each, with power to increase the amount.

Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS IN BELGIUM.

FERDINAND SPITAELS, senator, Charleroi and Brussels
COUNT DE CORNELISSEN, burgomaster of Spa, Rue Royale, 34, Brussels
COUNT DE BERLAYMONT, Hotel de Berlaymont, Rue de l'Observatoire, 17, Brussels
COUNT ALBERT VAN DER BURCH, Chateau d'Escaussinè, near Soignies, & Brussels
PROSPER SPITAELS, banker, Grammont, and Brussels
JOHN BAPTIST DONNET, merchant and shipowner, Antwerp
THEODORE DE COCK, merchant and shipowner, Antwerp
(with power to add to their number.)

DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

General BRISBANE, Charleston, S. C., and Kinchofoone, near Albany, State of Georgia
RICHARD B. BAYARD, Esq., Brussels and Wilmington, in the State of Delaware
Colonel TIFT, Albany, State of Georgia, and Member of the Legislature of that State

BANKERS.

ANTWERP (Brussels)—National Bank of Belgium
PARIS—Messrs. Edward Blout and Co.
AMSTERDAM—D'Arrippe Oosterze and Co.

AGENTS AND FOREIGN BANKERS IN LONDON—Messrs. Heath and Co., 31, Old Jewry.

SOLICITOR IN LONDON.—Nethl. Lindo, 7, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY—The Baron d'Anethan, jun.

The object of this undertaking is to open a direct communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, which may be reached in little more than 16 days from Europe.

The proposed railway will commence at Savannah, passing *vid* Albany and Fort Gaines, in the State of Georgia, through Abberville, Montezuma, and Stockton, in the State of Alabama to Columbia, in the State of Mississippi, and thence to the terminus at the city of Natchez, with branches from the trunk line to Pensacola, Mobile, and Shieldsborough.

Savannah can be reached by steam in 15 days, from Antwerp, London, Liverpool, or Southampton.

There are no engineering difficulties; the chief expense will be for labour and timber, which grows on each side of the line, and can be made use of without cost. A grant for 99 years for the portion of the line passing through Georgia has been made by that State, and similar grants will be obtained from the two other States.

The Georgian portion of the line (which can be immediately commenced) has been surveyed by eminent engineers, according to whose estimate a nett return of 16 per cent. will be derived from the capital invested.

In connection with the railway the company propose to carry into effect a new plan of emigration from Europe to the State of Georgia (in which a large tract of territory has been secured), in the benefits of which the shareholders will participate. The land is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the soil is fertile, and the climate salubrious, and well adapted to the European constitution. A recent law of the State entitles aliens to hold, purchase, sell and mortgage land.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained of N. Lindo, Esq., solicitor to the company, 17, King's Arms yard, Moorgate-street; of Messrs. Heath and Co., 31, Old Jewry; of Messrs. Laurence, Cazenove, and Pearce, Bartholomew-lane, City; of Messrs. Mocatta and Penny, brokers, Liverpool; of William Shore, Esq., Manchester; and of the several agents of the company in Antwerp, Paris, Havre, Amsterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq., Trevince, *Chairman*
WILLIAM MANSEL TWEEDY, Esq., Truro, *Deputy Chairman*
F. P. BARLOW, Esq., Director of the Great Western Railway
J. W. BULLER, Esq., Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway
Dr. MILLER, Director of the Bristol and Exeter Railway
T. WOOLLCOMBE, Esq., Chairman of the South Devon Railway
Sir A. BULLER, Director of the South Devon Railway
R. COLE, Esq., Director of the South Devon Railway

Dr. CARLYON, Truro
W. CARNE, Esq., Falmouth
R. W. FOX, Esq., Falmouth
J. GWATKIN, Esq., Parc Behan, Tigrony
T. J. A. ROBARTES, Esq., M.P., Lanhydrock, near Bodmin
G. SMITH, Esq., Trevu, Camborne
J. VIVIAN, Esq., Pencalenick

The Cornwall Railway will complete the trunk line of communication between London, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Penzance. The length of the line will be 63 miles, extending from Plymouth to Truro and Falmouth, joining the South Devon Railway at Plymouth, and the West Cornwall Railway at Truro. It received the sanction of Parliament in 1846; the works were immediately commenced; about seven miles of the line were in a very forward state, the land for which was purchased and paid for, when the monetary crisis of 1847 compelled the directors to suspend the works and put an end to the contracts which had been entered into.

The present altered state of the money market, and the greatly reduced price at which railway works are now being executed, have justified the directors in submitting to their shareholders a scheme for a large reduction in the capital of the company and the abandonment of branches not likely to yield an immediate return. This scheme having received the sanction of the proprietary, was submitted to the Board of Trade, who, by their warrant, dated the 26th of March, 1852, have reduced the share capital from £1,500,000 to £1,125,060. This capital has by the warrant been divided into 56,253 shares of £20 each; assigning to each holder of an original share of £50, two shares of £20 each; and of an original share of £25, one share of £20; thereby reducing the liability of the shareholders 20 per cent.; all sums of money which have been paid up on the £50 and £25 shares are to be deemed to be paid up on the £20 shares which are substituted for them, amounting to £3 15s. per £20 share.

The importance of the line as the last connecting link between the metropolis and the extreme western ports of Falmouth and Penzance will be apparent.

Falmouth, it is well known, is the port of call for a large proportion of our homeward bound shipping; 1324 vessels have called there during the last year. The construction of the railway, and the extension of the electric telegraph, would be of immense importance in the transmission of mails, passengers, cargoes, correspondence, and communication between the first channel port, and all parts of the empire.

The dangers and delays of the Channel navigation are well known to nautical men, and are immensely increased after having passed the Lizard. Falmouth, immediately within the Lizard, offers a safe port accessible at all times, and in all weathers, and most easily protected from hostile attack.

Cornwall is well known throughout the world for its mineral wealth, abounding as it does in mines of copper, tin, lead, iron, and other metals; a large proportion of the capital embarked in these undertakings is provided by parties living out of the county. The importance of the line to all persons so interested is obvious.

Its fisheries, which admit of unlimited extension, furnish supplies to the home and foreign markets.

Its early vegetable productions are even now sent to London, and other parts of England, and Cornwall will become the garden of the supply of these articles, when a railway can secure their frequent, uninterrupted, and rapid transmission.

Penzance, Falmouth, and the various watering places along the line of the Cornwall Railway, will be eagerly sought by visitors and invalids, as soon as the railway shall be extended into the county.

The population is remarkably locomotive in its habits, and the large amount of local traffic attracts the attention of all persons visiting the county.

The construction of the line involves no engineering difficulties, or extraordinary works, and the directors have offers from responsible contractors to take and complete the whole of the works at the price stated in their engineer's estimates.

From the experience obtained in the construction of the West Cornwall Railway, the directors have every reason to believe the line will be completed considerably within these estimates.

The traffic estimated at different periods, and compared with that now realised on the South Devon line, at the eastern extremity, and the West Cornwall at the western, warrants the directors in stating their firm belief that a revenue will be realised, which will yield a high per centage on the capital to be expended.

The landowners are very favourably disposed, and will part with the land which may be required for the line on very advantageous terms. Several large landowners have already consented to take up the value of their land in shares.

The importance of the line in a national point of view has been recognised in Parliament; and very recently by the Treasury, and by the Admiralty. The Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Companies are largely interested in the company.

The directors having resolved to offer to the public a limited number of forfeited shares at a discount of £3 15s. per £20 share, on payment of 15s. per share, being the call now made, and making £4 10s. per share paid up, will receive applications for such shares in the undermentioned form, addressed to the care of Messrs P. W. Thomas and Sons, 50, Threadneedle-street, until the 25th of May instant. The incoming shareholders will, in addition to this discount, have the advantage of the land already purchased, the works executed, and the Act of Incorporation.

Cornwall Railway Office, Truro, 5th May, 1852.

To the Directors of the Cornwall Railway, Truro.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will apportion me shares of £20 each, in the Cornwall Railway Company, and I do hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the call now made of 15s. per share, and all future calls thereon. Dated this day of 1852.

Name in full .....
Residence .....
Business or profession .....
Date of application .....
Name, residence, and profession of a referee .....

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,

NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 36,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each—in certificates to bearer.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir HENRY WINSTON BARRON, Bart., M.P.
JOSEPH CARY, Esq., Moorgate-street, and Lower Kensington Gore
MAURICE EVANS, Esq., Great St. Helen's
WILLIAM FLEXMAN, Esq., South Molton
WILLIAM KEENE, Esq., Harpur-street, Bloomsbury
Sir CHAS. SHARPE KIRKPATRICK, Bart., St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith
JOSIAH GRAHAM LOWE, Esq., Horbury-terrace, Kensington Park
FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., Bankside and Denmark-hill

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. W. S. Moorsom, C.E., Great George-street, Westminster.

CAPTAIN OF THE MINE—Mr. Thomas Pezzey, North Molton.

BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Adam and James Hilton, 2, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

SECRETARY pro tem.—H. W. Taylor, Esq., F.G.S.

OFFICES,—VERNON HOUSE, 50, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

Although the extent and importance of the recent gold discoveries in California and Australia cannot be questioned, nor the various projected enterprises for their development be undervalued, yet whilst capitalists and others are seeking profitable returns from the transmarine investments which now absorb so much of public attention, the attainment of the same lucrative results from mining enterprise within our own shores should not be overlooked, more especially as the employment and encouragement which, in the one case, are furnished to the alien, would, in the other, be given to native industry. Encouragement to native mining industry has hitherto, except in some isolated instances, been confined to the staple mineral resources of Great Britain, such as copper, lead, iron, and coal; but there is now an opportunity of profitably applying it to the production of the precious metals, especially gold, within a limited distance of the metropolis, where it is found in as pure a state and in deposits, apparently, as rich as in either of the two modern Dorados! When Sir Roderick Murchison first brought under notice of the Royal Geographical Society the existence of gold deposits in Australia, he was scarcely heeded; and, in deference to public impression, the greatest care has been taken to verify the facts in the instance of the present discoveries.

The Britannia Mine is the property of Lord Poltimore, and is situate about seven miles north of South Molton, towards Exmoor, on the banks of the Mole.

The nature of the country is killas, which is so congenial to the production of metal, and the immediate vicinity of the mine has been more affected by volcanic action than is usual in similar positions in Devon and Cornwall.

The gold of this company is produced from gossan and quartz. Several stones, out of a large quantity, equally rich, were promiscuously taken, and the following assays give the results:—

Assay Office and Laboratory, 23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town, London, Dec. 29, 1851.

This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked "No. 3 gold:" I find it contains 27·08 per cent. of gold, traces of silver, oxide of iron, and earthy matters.

(Signed) JOHN MITCHELL.
116, Leadenhall-street, March 8, 1852.

I beg to certify that I purchased 152 ozs. of iron matrix, or gossan, from the mine at North Molton, now called Britannia (promiscuously taken from a large quantity, which, according to my judgment, must have been worth at least £400); and that the same yielded in bulk about 18¼ per cent. of gold, 1 carat 2 grains above the standard, and for which I paid at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz. I have likewise no hesitation in stating my belief that, from personal inspection of the mine, there is a large deposit of the precious metal to be found there. (Signed) BENJAMIN MASSEY.

In the future workings, however, it is impossible to say what quantity of the precious metal may be found, but enough has been ascertained to induce the most sanguine expectations that the result will be highly productive and profitable. The ore of the St. John Del Rey Mining Company, one of the oldest gold associations, and which has paid dividends for years, yields only about the five-hundredth part of 1 per cent.—that is, 4 ozs., or less than ½ oz. of gold to a ton of ore—or say, £200 for every 100 tons of ore. The yield of gold from the Ural mountains never exceeds 120 grains of gold from 4000 lbs., or 1¼ ton of earth, which is less than 4 dwts., or the fifth of an ounce per ton; yet the metallic wealth of Russia is produced from this small return, although when first discovered the mines were considered scarcely worth working. In fact, from the mere difference in the system of reduction, and the economy in the modern appliances generally, a return, which at a former period only entailed a loss, will now, it is well known, yield a profit.

In addition to these extraordinary rich stones, it is found that the whole of the gossan is impregnated with gold, about 300 tons of which, hitherto regarded as mere rubble, are now on surface ready to be crushed. These have been satisfactorily tested. Capt. W. S. Moorsom, on the 22d ult., as will be seen by the report, took specimens, indiscriminately from the heaps, exposed for years to weather and pilferage, which he has had assayed, and the existence of the precious metal has been clearly established. Mr. Longmaid, the assayist, and inventor and patentee of a peculiar chemical process for the separation of metals from their matrix, has likewise assayed some of these stones, in which gold is not manifest to the naked eye, and says—

This is to certify that I have examined the following samples, and find their contents as under:—No. 1, smalls, gold, 8 ozs. 6 dwts. 14 grs. per ton.

(Signed) WILLIAM LONGMAID.

30, Beaumont-square, London, 3d Mo. 30, 1852.

The copper, for which this mine was originally opened, being also rich to an extraordinary degree, warrants the expectation that when the workings, which are now so shallow, are carried to a greater depth, the most profitable results will ensue. Mr. Mitchell at the same period (29th Dec. last) likewise assayed the copper, and says—

"This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked 'No. 2 copper stone:' I find that it contains 32 per cent of copper, traces of silver, iron, sulphur, and traces of earthy matter."

All the necessary machinery for mining purposes is already on the property, to which the modern appliances for the reduction of gold will, of course, be added. The adit is driven 81 fathoms, the engine-shaft is down 10 fathoms below the adit, the western shaft is sunk 9 fathoms, the water wheel is 25 feet diameter, with 3½ feet breast, and the counting-houses, smiths and carpenters' shops, material house, and all other buildings, are in good order. The water power is unbounded, and the lent home to wheel. A fall of 300 feet can be obtained, so that there are inexpensive means available of sinking the shaft to any depth.

Applications for shares to be made in the usual manner, or forms may be had, on and after Tuesday next, at the offices; or at the brokers, where detailed prospectuses, with sections, and every information, may be then obtained.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE,

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY with the EAST, &c. &c.

The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of Sept. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th of May, and of alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by their steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th of May, and of alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d of May, and of alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced).

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,—MANUFACTURERS OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that *carbonate* of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly-discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as

SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD,

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *flatting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (Mr. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.

Office of the Washington Chemical Company,
73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	16½		£ 3 6 0 to Mar. 1852	£0 12 0 March
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	7		0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	3½		10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10		9 6 to Jan. 1852	0 4 to Jan.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	5½	5½	3 8 0 to April	0 2 6 to April
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	3		0 2 6 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100		750 0 to May, 1849	—
200	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	91½	120		226 5 to Feb. 1852	3 15 to Feb.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	13½	14 14½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	4		6 0 to Sept., 1847	1 0 to Sept.
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2½	2½		0 5 to Oct., 1851	0 5 to Oct.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70		208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 to Mar.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	6½		— —	—
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	98		15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	170		5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	300		262 10 to Mar. 1852	7 0 to March
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6½		55 0 to 1850	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	20		855 14 to 1847	—
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	6½		—	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	90	80	233 0 to 1843	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	150		242 10	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	325		2245 0 to Mar., 1852	10 0 to March
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9		10 per ct. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		— —	—
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1½	3½		45 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150		440 0 "	—
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200		353 6 8 Jan., 1851	—
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4½	3½ 4	0 6 to May.	0 4 in May.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200		127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 to Feb.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	4		0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	16		25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7½		3 0 to 1847.	3 0 to 1847.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	4		0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 in Sept,
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	13		2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	95		1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650		670 0 to 1st April	15 0 to April
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10		1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	7½	7 7½	0 8 0 to Apr. 1852	0 4 0 to April
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	6½	6½	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p.ct. p. annum
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	175		239 0 to April	5 0 April
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	—	10		1 1 to 5th April	—
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	14		20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 16 to Mar.
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 to June 1881	0 10 to 4th Ju
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240		75 0 to Mar. 5, 1852	15 0 to March
560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20½	22½		18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	112½	107½	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	160		39 0 to April 1852	3 0 to April
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	130		119 15 to May, 1852	4 0 0 in May.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	9½		4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 0 to Mar.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3	8½	8½	0 17 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	125		864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	16	10		11 10	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4		2 11 to July, 1849	0 6 to July
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11½	11½	5 17 6 Sept. 1850	0 10 6 to Sept.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	½	5		14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½		1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 to 1848	—
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15		402 10 to 5th April	—
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	190	175 180	269 15 to Mar. 1852	8 10 to March
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	120		10 0 to Feb.	5 0 to Feb.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	75		2 10 to Sept. 1851	2 10 to Sept.
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	7½	6½		2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	120		177 5 to Apr. 1852	4 0 April.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	50	47 49 50	8 0 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to April
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	430		290 0 to 3d April	15 0 to 3d Apr
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4	9½		5 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	650	705	135 0 to Jan.	12 10 to Jan.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31		0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	125		2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	8½	4½ 8½	1 0 to July, 1851	0 5 to July
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	37	38	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	140		193 10 to Feb.	3 10 to Feb.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	43		21 5 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250		120 0	—
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	80		34 10 to Feb.	4 10 to Feb.
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	185		209 10 to Apr., 1852	4 0 to April
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	45		26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 to May
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9½	23½	23½ 23¾	7 15 to March	0 10 to March
3000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	29	28½	348 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2		3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	1½		3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	33½	33	51 10 0 to Jan., 1852	2l. to Jan. 1851
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	4½	5½	3 18 0 to Oct., 1851	5s. to Oct., 1851
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	10		6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	1l. to Dec., 1851
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	13	10 9½	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	27½	27½ 28	15 17 6 to Dec., 1851	1l. 10s. to Dec.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	2½	2 2½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. Feb., 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
1024	Balleswidden United (tin), Sanceed	3½	1	
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6½	1	
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4½	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	5½	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10½	3½	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3½	6	6
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	16	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	5	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1½	2½	
14000	Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	½	1	
12000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	1½	1	
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3	1½	
7500	Busparvo (tin and copper), Gwinear	1	1½	
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	4l 2s	1½	
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	4½	4	
3000	Carthew Con. (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	6l 1s 6d.	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4½	7	6½
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	50	
9000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	½	3½	
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	5½	6	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnst	10	15	15
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	3½	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	10	7	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	25½	19	
128	Creeg Braws (copper), Cornwall	15	15	50
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1½	1½	1½
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	7	2½	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	½	1	
3000	Dairhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	5	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3½	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
3923	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2½	½	½
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (coper), Tav.	6½	6½	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	½	1	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	10½	12	
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2½	5	5
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	13½	13½
2500	East Birch Tor	3	3	3
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	85	
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1½	5	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	1	½	½
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8½	8	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1½	1	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	15	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1½	2½	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper), Perran	14	9	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	3½	3½	
864	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	13½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2½	—	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	6½	3½	
256	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	2½	1	
13000	Gallt y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2½	2½
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1½	1½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	5½	5½	6 6½
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	49	12	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88½	20	
800	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18½	—	
4025	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2½	2½	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	13	11½	
120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2l 2s		2½ 2½
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1½	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	7l 1s 6d.	2	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal, copper	55	62½	65 70
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	3½	
6000	Hingston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	4½	4½
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1½	
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	14	4	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	5½	½	
1742	Lamheroe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	8	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4½	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	23s	½	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1½	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	1½	
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	4½	4½	4
2000	Molland (copper)	3½	1½	
4500	Mount Tiack (tin & cop.), Lelant, Corn.	1	2½	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	11	12	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	39	15	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7½	10	8½
2000	North Downs (copper), Redrnth	2	2½	2½ 4
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	2	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	1½	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6½	7	7½ 8½
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	½	½	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	3	5	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	2	2	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.), St. Aust.	2½	3½	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	5	
5000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1	1½	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	1½	2	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	25	6
1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sancreed	3½	1½	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4½	6	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13½	
2000	Polgear and Lancarrow (copper and tin)	1	2	
3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	12	8
1024	Praed Consols	31s	1	
2048	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe	2	3½	3½
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4½	1½	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) Wales	11½	16	
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4	
256	Rosewarne (copper and tin), Gwinear	2½	1	1 6
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3½	1	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4½	3½	3
6200	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv.-lead)	1	½	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10½	8	10
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	25	30	35
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1½	4½	4½ 4½
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	½	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead)	1	3	
667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9½	5	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ive, Liskeard	3	2½	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1½	4	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	3½	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1½	6½	
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	20½	5	
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	5½	6½	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4½	2½	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	7	5	
2048	Trevylian (tin and copper)	2½	3½	3½ 4½
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12½	10½	
6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	3½	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	½	
1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	11½	3½	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1½	7½	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39s 6d.	3½	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	70	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	2½	6	
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	50	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3½	1½	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	73	125	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	½	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	10½	12	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	27	10	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	6½	5
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead & cop.), Calstock	5	14½	14½
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1½	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5½	5	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	6½	14 15	17 20
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper and tin) Perran.	4½	5½	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	5	4
—	Wheal Grenville (copper), Camborne	3	3	
1000	Wheal Guskus (tin and cop.), St. Hillary.	½	½	
5120	Wheal Harriett (copper), Camborne	½	1½	1½
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	65	15	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½	1	½
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	5	4	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma (tin & lead), Lydford	3½	3½	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma East, Tavistock	1½	2½	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	3½	3½	
949	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	1½	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	3l 1s	3½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3½	4	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2½	1½	1½
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor, Devon	2	2	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	9½	10	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin) Breage	5½	5	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4½	4	2 1½
247	Wheal Stanley (tin)	1½	1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	2½	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1½	2½	
1000	Wheal Treasury (copper and tin)	1	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	10½	8½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	1½	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and cop.), Redruth	42	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	48	11½	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth	6	9	9½
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	5½	5½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	5	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	14s	½	½
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	4	4½ 3½
2048	Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beerferris	½	1½	1½
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	4½	3	6

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	3½	1½	
2049	Anna Maria (silver-lead), Caradon	12s 6d	1	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	3s	½	½
8000	Bicton Consols, Linkinghorne	1	2½	2 2½
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4½	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	4½	4½	
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	½	½	
1024	Carephilly and Carfunnon, South Wales	3	—	
4527	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1½	½	
1248	Christow (silver-lead)	1½	9 10	
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	3½	5	7½
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1½	8½	6½ 7
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	½	2	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	32½	8	
6000*	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake (copper)	3	3½	3½ 3½
4000	Ditto ditto	1	2½	2½ 2½
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	2½	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clim.	1½	1	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	½	4	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	2½	4	
5000	East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbright	2s	1	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1½	2½	2½ 3
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3½	2½	2½
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2½	
6000	East Kitt Hill (copper) Cornwall	1	1½	
1000	East Trescoll	½	4½	4½
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	½	3	3½
1000	East Wheal Recth, St. Ives	2½	1½	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	3½	3½
1590	Gaverigan (tin), St. Columb	4	—	
24000	Glenaulin (copper and manganese), Cork	½	—	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	2½	
512	Great Rough Tor (copper), Cornwall	34	15	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	10½	8	
5000	Great Wheal Agar (tin and cop.), Lanivet	1	1	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	4½	10½	11
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3½	5	5½ 5½
6000	Leeds Town (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	½		½
512	Melin Llyn Pair (silver-lead), Merioneth.	4½	11	
4500	Mount Tyack (tin and copper), Lelant	1	2½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	2½	1½	
256	North Crenver (copper)	5	4	
256	North Fowey Consols (copper), Tyward.	4½	7	
16000	North Trelawny (lead and copper)	½	½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	4½	4½	3½ 4
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead), Quethiock	3½	3½	3½
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1	2½	2½ 3½
406	Penhauger (lead), Menhenniot	2	2½	
1090	Penrait (lead)	1	2½	
480	Raleigh (tin and copper), Crowan	4	4½	
1024	Sourton Consols	2½	3½	
6144	South Phoenix	½	2½	
974	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5½	6	
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	37½	4	
1024	South Tresavean (tin and cop.), Wendron	1½	1½	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	1½	
4000	South Wheal Russell		1	1½
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1½	1½
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	2½	5	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4½	2½	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	1½	1½
1024	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	7½	3½	3½
3000	Trevena (copper), Breague	2	8	
15000	Ty-Mawr (slate) Llanlbyfni	1	1½	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	14	16	17½
2000	Union (tin) Roche and Luxillion	½		½
5000	West Callington, copper	1	2	
5000	West Camborne (copper and tin)	2	4½	
1024	West Phoenix, Linkinghorne	8	8	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	22s		½
1110	West United Hills (copper), Illogan	4½	2½	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1½	1½	1½ 2
64	West Wheal Darlington (cop.), Ludgvan	45	45	
2000	West Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	2½	2½	2½
2048	West Wheal Robins	4s.	6s. 6d.	½ ½
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	½	½	
2048	West Wheal Rose, lead	2	2½	2½
1024	Weston (lead), Shropshire	1½	4	4½
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	4	4	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	3	5½	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	30	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	3	14	13 13½ 14
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	½	16s	1½
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	2½	5	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	½	1	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	½	1½	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	6	3	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1½	½	
256	Wheal Mary (tin), St. Just	½	½	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	4½	4½	
3000	Wheal Peru (silver-lead), Cornwall	3	3½	
2048	Wheal Robins	1½	1½	1½ 1½
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	4	
4000	Wheal Surprise	½	½	½
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	2½	6	6½ 7
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	6½	9½	
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	6½	4½	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	½	½	

* 2l. of the 3l. carries interest at 6 per cent. from Sept. 1, 1851, payable annually.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association copper), Jamaica	1	½
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	½ ½
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	½
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	2½
9000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	1½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1½ 1½
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	4½	1

*** Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

	Paid.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.
Agua Fria	1	1½ ½	1½ ½	1½	1½	1½ ½	1½
Anglo-Californian	½	—	—	—	—	½	—
Australian Freehold	1	—	—	½ ½	½ ½ ½	—	—
Ave Maria	1	½	—	—	—	—	—
British Australian Gold	1	—	—	—	—	½	—
St. John del Rey	15	—	—	27½ ½	—	27 ½	27½
Carsons Creek	1	1½	—	1½	1½	1 ½	1½
Cobre Copper	40	34 33½	—	—	33 32½	33	—
Colonial Gold	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½ ½	—
Copiapo	14	5½	—	—	—	—	—
English and Aust. Cop.	5	—	5	—	—	4½	—
Golden Mountain	1	½ ½	—	½	—	—	—
Great Polgooth	3	—	—	—	3½	4	—
London and Cal. Gold	All.	—	—	½ 1	½ 1	—	—
New Granada	1	½	½ 1	½	—	—	—
Nouveau Monde	1	1	1	1	1	1	1½
Port Philip	1	1½	—	1½	—	1½	1½
Quartz Rock	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Santiago de Cuba	10½	12½ 11½	11½ 8 9	10½ 11 ½	11	10½ 9½	10 9½
South Australian	1	—	—	—	—	1½	—
United Mexican	28½	—	—	2½	—	—	2½
West Mariposa	1	½	—	—	—	—	—

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, Fleet-street, where all communications are requested to be addressed. [May 15, 185–]